The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,764. New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	52	0
including postage..... „	72	0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under.....Rs.	4 0
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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LEARY.—On the night of the 12th instant, at the European General Hospital, of chronic liver complaint, Serjeant Michael Leary, of the Mounted Police, aged 30 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

PAYNE.—At Calcutta, on the 1st April, the wife of Mr. T. W. Payne, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KNIPE.—At Pondicherry, early in January, 1864, Mr. William Henry Knipe, eldest son of the late Captain William John Brabazon Knipe, 17th Regt. B. N. Infantry.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A. 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

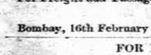
FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)

MESSRS. DUNBAR'S favourite Passenger Ship SALAMANCA, 861 Tons, A. N. per Register, G. M. LIVESAY, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca*.

Bombay, 16th February 1864.

FOR LONDON.
(To Sail in April.)



THE superior A. 1 Ship "OCTAVIA," 914 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has excellent first-class Cabin accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 18th March 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1 Ship COUNTESS RUSSELL, 985 Tons register, Captain J. THOMSON, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

A. B. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Countess Russell*.

FOR HAVRE.

THE first class French Ship "DUC DE MAGENTA," 558 tons, Captain DERANGE, will have quick despatch *viâ* Kurrachee. For freight apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Duc de Magenta*.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on the 16th instant, with Passengers and Cargo touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1100 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain HAMLIN, will be despatched on 15th instant, at noon, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The CORINGA will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st May returning by same route in 12 days' time leaving Cochin on 6th.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday.....15th April...	TELEGRAPH.....	at 4 P. M.
Tuesday.....19th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 5 P. M.
Friday.....22nd „	TELEGRAPH.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.....26th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 6 P. M.
Friday.....29th „	TELEGRAPH.....	at 2 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday.....15th April...	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Tuesday.....19th „	TELEGRAPH.....	at 9 A. M.
Friday.....22nd „	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 11 A. M.
Tuesday.....26th „	TELEGRAPH.....	at 1 P. M.
Friday.....29th „	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 2 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned.

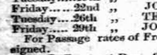
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Cowpta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Wednesday. 20th April...	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Thursday.... 5th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE...	at 5 P. M.
Friday..... 20th May....	MAHARAJ.....	at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Monday.....25th April...	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 10th May....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.
Thursday.....26th May....	MAHARAJ.....	at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....	JOHNSTON CASTLE.	at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexations or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Trieste and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than *three* members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia, by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Screw Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—IN RE "SEBASTIAN CABOT."—Consignees of Cargo by the above vessel, now daily expected here, are particularly requested to send in their Invoices and Bills of Lading without any delay to the undersigned, in order that the General Average Statement and Salvage Loss by the said vessel may be adjusted, and delay in discharge of her Cargo avoided.

No cargo will be delivered until the Consignees thereof have signed the Average Bond, now lying at the office of the undersigned, and have there made a deposit of ten per cent., calculated upon the shippers' valuations less 10 per cent. for charges.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the *Sebastian Cabot*.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

MR. THOMAS GAYNOR has disposed of the Cambridge Hotel. Gentlemen are therefore requested not to tender any money due to him to any person in or belonging to that Establishment.

Mess Tent, Esplanade.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS in connection with Messrs. Robinson Brothers of Liverpool, and Messrs. Robinson & Co. of Bombay.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co.

Madras, 34, 2nd Line Beach, 4th April 1864.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Bombay Education Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April, at 4. P. M., to consider a Resolution of Government notified in the *Government Gazette* of 24th March, relative to the removal of the Byculla School to Poona. RULE XII.—Benefactors to the amount of one hundred Rupees, or annual subscribers of Thirty Rupees, are qualified to vote at any General Meeting of the Society.

Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by Auction, at 12 A. M., on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at the Government Coopergage, a quantity of serviceable, repairable, and unserviceable Stores, to be seen on the premises.

TERMS.—25 per cent. on Lots being knocked down and the residue of purchase-money to be paid, and Lots to be cleared away within four days of sale. Lots under Rupees 20 to be paid for and cleared at once.

W. S. HATCH, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Agent for Gun Carriages.

Bombay, Government Coopergage Office, 4th April 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSENGER STATION AND GOODS SHED AT KURJUT.—The Committee of Directors will receive Tenders for the construction of a Passenger Station, and Goods Shed Platforms and Porters' Huts at Kurjut.

Drawings, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen on application at the Office of the Company's Chief Resident Engineer, Grant Road.

Tenders sealed and superscribed "Tenders for Works at Kurjut," must be lodged with the undersigned by noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th April 1864.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BANKETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 8th April 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Bank, convened under the 5th Clause of the second supplement to the Deed of Settlement, will be held at the Banking House of the Company in Sweet's Row, on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the accounts for the past year together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon will be submitted, and such other business transacted as may be laid before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
R. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.—BOMBAY—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Rampart Removal Committee for the Earthwork and Rubble Walling necessary to be done in putting in the Foundations of the European General Hospital, on a site near the ground at present occupied by the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works, or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and other information obtained at the Office of the undersigned, near the Coopergage, on the Esplanade, from Monday, the 4th, to Thursday, the 14th April, 1864, at which place also the Tenders addressed to the Rampart Removal Committee, sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Hospital Foundations" should be delivered not later than noon on SATURDAY, the 16th April 1864.

J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

එල්ෆින්සටන් ලාන්ඩ් ඇන්ඩ් ප්‍රෙස් කම්පනි සීමිටෙඩ්.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—The Directors of the ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) have the honor to apply to your Excellency in Council, that the powers given to the Local Government by Act XXII. of 1863 of the Legislative Council of India, may be exercised under the following circumstances:—

1. It having been found necessary that more land should be required at or near Waree Bunder, for the purposes of the Railway Company, it has been arranged between the Local Government and the Elphinstone Company, in the course of the negotiations which have been pending respecting the reclamations now being made by that Company, that the Company should reclaim from the sea 2 pieces of land, and hand them over free of cost for the use of the Railway Company within certain specified periods. The said pieces of land are respectively marked with the letters B. and C. upon the plan sent herewith, and it will be seen that a wharf will thus be provided for the use of the Railway Company and Government.

2. The Elphinstone Company undertook to reclaim such pieces of land within very short periods, because the Railway Company urgently required the use of the land, and the Elphinstone Company in giving such an undertaking, did so in the belief that they would be allowed to pull down and remove the Hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and to apply the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of the reclamation. The Company have endeavoured to acquire this Hill from the owners but have not been able to do so.

4. The Elphinstone Company therefore request that the local Government will be pleased to put in force the provisions of Act XXIX. of 1863, and to declare the reclamation of the pieces of land marked B. and C., and the removal of the said hill known as Bhunderwarra Hill, and the application of the earth and stone thereof for the purposes of such reclamation to be a work of public utility, and for the purposes aforesaid to take possession of the said Hills. The said Company being willing to enter into an agreement to indemnify the Government upon such terms and conditions as may hereafter be agreed upon.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14 March 1864.

PROFESSIONAL PAPERS ON INDIAN ENGINEERING.—Published Quarterly.—Edited by Major J. G. MEDLEY, R. E., A. I. C. E. Principal Thomason College.

No. III.—Will be published on 1st May.

CONTENTS.

Anglo-Indian Architecture.
XX.—Lahore Railway station (with an Engraving.)
XXI.—Boat and Pontoon Bridges.
XXII.—Abbotabad Church.
XXIII.—Sind Canal Regulators.
XXIV.—Jhelum Suspension Bridge Centres.
XXV.—Kohat Fort.
XXVI.—Umritsar and Moultan Railway.
XXVII.—Scantlings of timbers in Mysore.
XXVIII.—Machines for raising water, (2nd Article.)
XXIX.—N. W. Provinces Irrigation Report for 1861-2.
XXX.—Suspension Bridge at Saugor.

Price to Subcribers 3 Rs.; to non-Subscribers 4 Rs. Subscribers must be good enough to pay for Nos. I. and II. before No. III. can be sent to them.

Subscriptions payable to the Editor at Roorkee, to THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta, PHAROAH & Co., Madras, THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.

Roorkee, 1st April 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN. *With Fluted Iron Roller.*

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climate influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make direct application to the Patentee.

WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... £ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... £ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICES.

WANTED, a competent BOOK-KEEPER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply with Testimonials to "X.," office of this paper.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In consequence of the Asiatic Banking Company leasing our premises we will remove to No. 1, Hornby Row, on the 15th instant, where business will be carried on as usual.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—MR. ROBERT THOMAS CROSSLEY was this day admitted a partner in our Firm at this port and at Kurrachee.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

With reference to the above notice, the business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will from this date be transferred to Messrs. PASSMORE & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1864. CROSSLEY & Co.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be allowed on Deposits for *three months certain*, until further notice.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd March 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE.—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums deposited with the Bank for three months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1864.

LOST, between Malabar Hill and the Dadur Station, a small black patent leather POCKET BOOK, envelope shaped. Contents—A few letters of no use to any person but the owner.

A reward will be paid to any person bringing the same to the office of Messrs. PASSMORE & Co, Medow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, FORMERLY BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 25th April, instant.

All Calls not paid by the above date will bear interest at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, or the Shares may be forfeited in accordance with the terms of the Preliminary Deed.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
ROBERT HANNAY.
COWASJEE JEHANGEER.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (Limited).—The rate of Interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be Five per cent. per annum, until further notice.

Deposits will also be received at higher rates of Interest, for fixed periods, subject to special arrangement.

W. P. WESCHE,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 14th March 1864.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

તીનાવેલી પ્રેસ કંપનીના લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Shares and Certificates.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 12, Medow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

વેસ્ટરન ઇન્ડીઆ શીપ કંપનીની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for this Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Managers and Treasurers.

No. 12, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th March 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BROKER'S LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, that in pursuance of Clause XXXI. of the Articles of Association of this Company, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday the 18th April next, at one o'clock P. M., in order to consider and resolve on the report to be laid before them by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMONJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 1st April 1864.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TO SHAREHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shares in this Company, on which the 3rd Call of Rs. 50 per Share is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China on or before WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, will be liable to be forfeited in accordance with Clause 17 of Table B. Act XIX. of 1857.

By order of the Directors,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £2,000,000 IN 100,000 SHARES.

Solicitor in Bombay.—W. R. Crawford, Esq.

Agents in Calcutta.—Messrs. Remington & Co.

The Agents in Bombay give notice that they are authorized to treat with persons requiring Loans on the security of Land or Household Property.

REMINGTON & Co., *Agents.*
Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned up to the 15th April for the supply of 500 tons of best WELSH HARTLEY COALS to be delivered within two weeks from that date, 15th April 1864, at the premises of the Broach Cotton Mills, Land Bunder, Broach.

2. Tenders should specify the rate per ton at which the Coals will be supplied.

3. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any Tender without showing cause for so doing.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 30th March 1864.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Second Call of Rupees five hundred (500) per Share into the Office of the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 30th instant, failing which, interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Secretary and Treasurers.

Bombay, 7th April 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, one new Share will be issued to the holder of each old Share.

The first Call of (Rs. 500) five hundred per Share on each new Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or the said Shares to be forfeited.

The new Shares not applied for on or before the 30th instant will be sold on account of the Company.

FRAMJEE, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 8th April 1864.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. THOMAS, BOMBAY.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required by the Trustees for a portion of the Works necessary to be done in the proposed Restoration of the Cathedral. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and other information obtained, on application, at the Architect's Office, near the Coopergage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday the 7th, to Thursday the 14th of April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum, as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices, for the various descriptions of work to be executed.

Tenders, sealed and endorsed, "Tender for works, Bombay Cathedral," addressed to the Trustees, to be left at the Office of the undersigned, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th of April next.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—THE Trustees of the College are desirous of receiving Tenders for a further portion of the proposed Buildings.

Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further information obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, near the Coopergage, on the Esplanade, from Thursday, the 7th, to Thursday, the 14th April next; at which place also the Tenders, addressed to the Trustees, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Cowasjee Jehanghir Buildings," should be delivered, not later than noon of SATURDAY, the 16th April next.

Contractors will have the option of sending in their Tenders, either for a specific sum as the cost of the whole of the contemplated works; or on a schedule of prices for the several descriptions of work to be executed.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Bombay, 30th March 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

AN unusually clear and neat STABLE, for two Horses and one Carriage to let, close to Watson's. Apply to THOMAS GAYNOR, Mess Tent, Esplanade, or to N. SORABJEE, Forbes Street, Fort.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET.—For the Season "*Ewart's Lodge*" newly built on the Lonisa Point, Matheran Hill. And Two Godowns in Mody Street. Apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH.—A Spacious, Dry and Airy GODOWN, in 5 Forbes Street. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized room, suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office: and in Bakehouse Lane a GODOWN. Apply to

Bombay, 16th March 1864. LEGGETT & Co.

TO LET.—A very large dry GODOWN in the Fort at Cowasjee Patell Street. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE, Cowasjee Patell Street, No. 25.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, daily expected.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

Bombay, 5th April 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old* .....Rs.	40	per dozen, quarts
Do. fine ..... „	32	do.
Red Seal Sherry..... „	24	do.
Black Seal Sherry..... „	26	do.

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs.	21	0	per dozen,
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ „ „ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ „ „ 2, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ...	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior.....at per doz. Rs.			40
Do. MOSELLE.....	do.		36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.		30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.		28
Do. Excellent Pale.....	do.		26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.		30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.		8
Do. do. BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy.....	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. do. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled).....	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior.....	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 0
Do. do.		30 0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.....		21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....		40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....		36 0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.....		30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....		36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23 0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29 0
Do. Golden, Do.		29 0
Do. Green Seal, quarts.....		29 0
Do. Red Seal.....		33 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		35 0
Cuvee Superior Sample,.....		15 0
Do. Yellow Seal		23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints		17 0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts.....		33 0
Port, Black Seal.....		36 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34 0
Do. Brand a Crown		24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal		18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the House now in occupation of E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Esq., formerly of John Cassels, Esq., from 7th May next. Apply to COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.

WANTED.—A respectable educated European, who is desirous of going home, would be willing to accompany a Gentleman, either Overland or by the Cape, in the capacity of personal attendant, and make himself generally useful, especially to an Invalid. No remuneration required, as it is the passage only which is desired. Unexceptional references can be given. Address "W. F." office of this paper.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Henry Moore*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats at once for their Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of their owners. The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

12th April 1864. R. F. SCALE, Master.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned, and which has carried on the business of Shopkeepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents in Cossipore, Secunderabad, and Bombay, under the style of RICHD. MONNET & Co., has this day been dissolved.

All the existing liabilities of the firm will be discharged, and all the Outstandings of the Firm received by the undersigned JAMES HUNT.—Dated this 13th day of April 1864.

J. HUNT.
G. MONNET.

નીચલા અનરેવી આપવામાં આવેલાક નીચે રા હી કરનારાઓ પુણા શ્રીકરસાબાદ અને પુષ્પ ન ધિ કનંત માનેલ્યા નીમથી દુકાનદારીનો મીનાજી કરનારાઓના અને જેનલ આદતીઆઓનો જે ધંધો ચલાવના હતા તેઓ આજ હીને બુદ્ધ પડીઆ છે.

જે પેઢીનું લાલમાં જે કાંઈ દેવુછે તે નીચે રા હી કરનારો મી• જે•યા હનન આપશે તેમજ ચાર ની દુકાનોની પણ ખબર કરશે.

જે• હનન અને
છ ગેનેત.

મુંબઈની તા• ૧૨ મી અપરેલ ૧૮૬૪.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th April 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR MALABAR COAST, &c.

Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Coconada, Bimlipatam and Calcutta, per steamer *Arabia*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A. M.

MAILS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mails for Muscat, Lingar Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, per steamer *Comoria*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P. M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 6	KURRACHEE	April 8
AGRA	April 7	LAHORE	April 8
ALLAHABAD	April 7	LUCKNOW	Mar. 25
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	Mar. 3
ALEXANDRIA	April 2	MADRAS	April 8
BANKIPORE	April 7	MALTA	Jan. 30
CALCUTTA	April 5	MEERUT	April 8
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 6
CEYLON	Mar. 28	PUNJAUB	Mar. 19
COCHIN	April 3	PENANG	Mar. 25
DELHI	Mar. 7	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

IMPERIAL England seems to be in a fair way of being devoured by her own children. The country which of all others was reported to be most inveterate in her attachment to the institutions of the past has in vain set the example of sacrificing class interests to a free trade policy, and induced the leading nations of Europe to follow in her track. Although even France, under the enlightened rule of the Emperor Napoleon, is willing so far to abandon her traditional jealousy of England as to accept the economical reforms suggested by English free traders, one impediment still remains to the universal adoption of the doctrines of the Manchester school, and that is the obstinate preference shown for a protectionist policy by the colonies and dependencies of England herself. These weaker members of the British Empire have acquired the belief, so natural to those who live in a state of dependence, that it is one of their chief rights and privileges to be governed and defended against the attacks of foreign powers at the cost of the British people; and they therefore make no scruple (being sure that no retaliation will be attempted by England) of raising revenue by means of a prohibitory tariff on the principal articles of the English export trade. Canada took the lead in this colonial race for the plunder of the mother-country; but, if Sir Charles Trevelyan remain long amongst us, she will probably soon be distanced by India. It should never be forgotten that there is no other people in the world which, in proportion to extent of population, and we may now say to national wealth, is so lightly taxed as the natives of India. The mere material advantages of foreign domination have been to them unspeakably great. Where else can one see the spectacle of a nation numbering 200 millions of souls and inhabiting a vast continent secured against invasion from without and against civil discord, without being subjected to any such burden of taxation as now cripples the energies of almost every important State in the West as well as in the East? Several thousand miles of sea-coast are protected without the charge of a rupee to the people of India, and the whole cost on account of the army probably does not this year exceed twelve millions sterling. Again, the sum required for the annual expenses of the Government is supplied by two or three great sources of revenue, to one of which (opium) nothing is contributed by the people of the country; and, in consequence, the taxes actually paid by the natives are so few in number and so lightly felt (at least by the inhabitants of the large towns) as to leave them still possessed of sufficient energy to show an ignorant impatience of fresh taxation when they are called upon to submit to it for the good of their country.

Since these things are so, it is surely an act of unparalleled ingratitude on the part of India—more particularly at a time when the people have grown rich beyond all previous experience at the expense of the Lancashire artisans,—to try to increase her revenue, although she really does not stand in need of money, by imposing duties which, as we have already pointed out, will have to be paid ultimately by the poor agricultural population of India, the only class which at present knows what taxation means, and will tend to ruin the trade of the English manufacturers, for the sole benefit of the rich native proprietors of the mills lately established in this country. Many of our readers are perhaps not aware of the formidable competition which Lancashire has already to meet in India, without reckoning such an obstacle as this new protective duty on goods of native manufacture. Here is a list of the mills which are now either at work or nearly completed in Bombay alone:—

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.

MILL.	No. of Spindles.	Looms.	Hands Employed.	Capital.
				£
Bombay S. & W. Co.	25,000	...	550	55,000
Great Eastern S. & W. Co.	42,000	900	1,400	200,000
Manockji Petit S. & W. Co.	60,000	1,800	1,800	250,000
Oriental S. & W. Co.	43,000	900	1,400	200,000
Royal S. & W. Co.	30,000	550	1,000	150,000
Victoria S. & W. Co.	9,130	80	350	87,500
Comfa S. & W. Co.	30,000	475	800	160,000
Alliance S. & W. Co.	12,000	...	510	125,000
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	21,000	300	550	90,000
Albert S. & W. Co.	12,000	...	125	30,000
Arkwright S. Co.	5,200	...	160	20,000
	288,330	4,305	9,155	1,367,500

(a.) Not working.
(b.) Not working.
(c.) 500 Looms stopped for hands.
(d.) Capital £312,500 paid up, part working.
(e.) 100 Looms stopped for hands.
(f.) Part working.

It is highly creditable to the commercial enterprize of Bombay that this new industry, which seven years ago had no existence in India, has now nearly a million and a half sterling invested in it, and will be capable within twelve months from this date of giving regular employment to about 10,000 people. The difficulty which principally embarrasses the millowners is the scarcity and increasing dearness of labour, which, however, is still on the average cheaper than in England. In another respect, the saving of freight on the raw material (which cannot amount to less than 2d. a pound), the Indian millowner has an enormous advantage over his English rival; and when to this charge is superadded a 10 per cent. import duty, it is obvious that the Lancashire manufacturer has no chance of retaining his hold of the Indian market. For the Bombay mills spin as good yarn and weave as good cloth as the middling qualities of English goods—the outturn is estimated at one pound of yarn for each spindle and forty-eight pounds of cloth for each loom in a week of sixty hours—and there could be no more significant proof of the profitable character of such undertakings than the fact that the shares in all these mills without exception already stand at a very high premium in the Bombay market. Every one heartily wishes success to the enterprize of our millowners; but we ask any impartial man if this is an interest which requires to be protected against foreign competition? All that England asks for her trade is fair play—and this she has a right to demand and will demand from India. It is not to be borne that the poor consumers of India should be additionally taxed and the trade of Lancashire deprived of its best market, in order that Sir Charles Trevelyan may create a monopoly for the rich shareholders in Indian mills to whom he also wishes next year to remit their Income Tax.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of yesterday:—

The telegraphic summaries of Sir Charles Trevelyan's Budget received in Bombay have excited among us feelings of blank astonishment and indignation. The principal feature of the Budget is, it seems, the increase of from 75 to more than 100 per cent. in the various duties on cotton piece goods and yarns imported into India, by the adjustment of the values on which these duties are levied, and which have hitherto been calculated according to the prices of the era before the American war, to the market rates of the day. It cannot be said that, in effecting this adjustment, Sir Charles Trevelyan is merely correcting a blunder made by the Government in neglecting to alter the valuation of cotton goods at the Custom House in proportion to the alteration of the market rates; for in the Financial Statement for 1863-64 Sir Charles actually made a merit of pointing out that the 5 per cent. duly really amounted only to 2½ per cent. because the valuation was very much below what it ought to be: and he urged this plea to excuse himself from further reducing the duty which Mr. Laing had already brought down to half its previous amount. Now, not only does he not reduce, but he doubles the duty. He might perhaps been pardoned for such a breach of the laws of Political Economy if he actually were in need of money. But, so far from this being the case, he has enough and to spare. There is actually a small surplus this year, even after the expenses of the Sittana war and the loss in opium revenue have been deducted, and an estimated surplus of nearly a million next year, in spite of the reduction of the tobacco duty from 20 to 10 per cent., and of the duties on articles not enumerated in the Schedule to the Customs' Act, from 10 per cent. to 7½ per cent. It is contended that the effect of such a Budget is to place the monopoly of the sale of piece goods in the hands of native millowners—who are already able to undersell English manufacturers, and whom the Finance Minister proposes still further to benefit by relieving them from the burden of the Income Tax next year. It is in fact a Budget which sacrifices the English producers and the Indian consumers of piece goods for the advantage of the most wealthy and most selfish class of the Indian community.

The remarkable success which had attended the laying of the Persian Gulf cable met its first check a fortnight ago in the breaking of the wire some 90 miles from Fao, the landing station at the head of the Gulf. This accident has not, however, long delayed the continuance of operations, for on Saturday last the repaired wire was in good working order, and there remained only a break of from two to three hundred miles on the land line from Bussora to Bagdad, to interrupt immediate telegraphic communication between London and Bombay. The remaining difficulties will soon be overcome, and India connected with Europe by telegraph before many weeks have passed.

A very imposing Convocation of the University of Bombay has been held for the purpose of conferring Degrees on eight candidates who had successfully passed the Bachelor's examination. On this occasion the Chancellor, Sir Bartle Frere, made a long speech, the greater portion of which was devoted to praise of native munificence and of the wisdom of the old Company in giving India such wonderful laws as are contained in the Penal Code and the Civil Procedure Code. The Chancellor might, we think, with good taste leave the delivery of the annual address to the Vice-Chancellor, who knows exactly what has been done towards making the Indian system of education perfect, and what the students of the University still need in the way of exhortation and advice. But Sir Bartle Frere would be miserable if any public meeting were held in Bombay except under his own auspices and direction.

An accident on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which was within an ace of being one of the most horrible catastrophes known in our times, has drawn public attention once more to the management of this Railway. As usual, nobody is to blame, except perhaps the unfortunate and of course friendless engine-driver of one of the trains which came into collision. In this, as in all other matters, the object of every one connected with the Railway seems to be to shift the responsibility of whatever goes amiss from their own shoulders to those of some of their colleagues. Thus, for instance, the local Board of Directors, who have incurred much obloquy for not placing the administration of the line on a better footing, declare apologetically that they can make no improvements because anything they propose is sure to be negatived either by the local Government or the London Board. But, if this be true, the duty of the local Board is plain. They should at once resign their seats, and protest in the strongest terms against that system of double or treble government which is the natural result of the guarantee and which is rapidly destroying the usefulness of every Indian railway. Such a protest would have great weight at home, and might even lead to a revision of the whole institution of our wretchedly mismanaged railways.

There has been much discussion in Bombay respecting certain glaring instances of the disgraceful inefficiency of many of the Civilian Judges who are supposed to administer justice in the Mofussil. In one of these cases, which came before the High Court on appeal, it turned out that the Sheristedar, or chief native officer of the court at Ahmednuggur, the Sheriff in fact of the city, had been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment and a fine and had had his caste defiled, he being a 'high caste Brahmin,' by being compelled by the Judge, Mr. Richardson, to sweep out the court in which he had been accustomed to sit by the Judge's side,—because he had opposed the execution in his house of an illegal search, declaring a private note from the Judge directing the search to be mere waste paper, and had thereby in the opinion of a native magistrate been guilty of the crime of "arrogance and conceit!" The High Court of course reversed this most unjust sentence; but it remains to be seen whether the Government will dismiss Mr. Dugle, the native magistrate, or promote him for his conduct. As for Mr. Richardson, it is by no means unlikely that he will soon be raised to a seat on the Bench of the High Court.

One of the chief wants of Bombay is a well paid Coroner, with nothing else to attend to but the duties of his office. The present system of having a "half time Coroner," that is a man who is paid a few hundred rupees a month to do the Coroner's work in his leisure hours, affords no guarantee whatever for the security of life in Bombay. Thus, for instance, the newspapers lately mentioned that the dead body of a European, bound hand and foot and with the appearance of having been stabbed repeatedly in the neck, was found floating in the harbour near Mazagon and taken away and buried by the police, who made no inquiries to ascertain the identity of the probably murdered man. In answer to this charge, Mr. Forjett asserts that the body was in such an advanced state of decomposition that when it was taken out of the water it fell to pieces and that it could not have been identified by any one, that nevertheless the police went round to every ship in harbour and found no man was missing, that they therefore came to the conclusion that the corpse, which had its hands tied and some hammock cloth round it, was that of some sailor who had been buried at sea and that it had floated into the harbour, and that in consequence of these representations the Coroner gave a certificate that the body might be lawfully buried. The theory set up by the police seems a very far-fetched and improbable supposition. In any case, an inquest ought to have been held on the body, so that full publicity might have been given to the fact that the corpse of a drowned European had been found, and required identification. Contrast the cool manner in which this corpse was thrust away by the Bombay police into its lonely grave with the hue and cry, startling all England, which was raised over the remains of a murdered man found on Waterloo Bridge, and you have the measure of the difference in value of human life in London and Bombay.

THE Governor-General has ruled that there is no objection to military officers on staff employment, not in regimental service, doing the duty of attesting and enlisting recruits in India.

THE Governor-General, the *Englishman* understands, has decided that military officers in civil employment are not to be obliged to wear uniform; they may do so if they please. But if they wear uniform they must strictly conform to the rules of the service, and only wear the uniform of the respective corps to which they belong.

THE *Phœnix*:—"The Railway communication, through from Calcutta to Bolundshuhur, opened yesterday, (the 4th instant) and the event more than any thing that has happened since the beginning of the year—always excepting the advent of the present Viceroy—ought to form a subject of public rejoicing. Just imagine our getting to within a few miles of the hill in three days, when it took our fathers to creep up to Allahabad just three months, at an enormous expenditure of money, and with no small personal discomforts and risks."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CANNANORE, 12TH MARCH.
Steamer *Kurrachee* sailed to Bombay.

GALLE, 13TH MARCH.
Steamer *Imperatrice* from Suez anchered.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

[THE following telegrams, having had to pass through the Bombay Post Office, of course did not reach us in time for publication in this morning's *Gazette*]:—

THE WAR IN DENMARK.

CAPTURE OF OSTERBY THE PRUSSIANS.

PRUSSIAN HEAD QUARTERS, KOLDING, March 17.

A sortie of the Danes against Rackebull was repulsed by the Grœben Brigade.

The Roeder and Canstein Brigades and the Third Jager Battalion have taken Oster near West Duppel.

The loss of the Prussians is estimated at 100 men. They took 300 prisoners.

The Danes displayed great bravery.

HAMBURG, 18th March.

The Danish men-of-war have arrived off Eckenfiorde.

A landing is feared.

Troops have been despatched to that quarter.

THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, 18th March, Evening.

La France of this evening says:—Denmark has placed two conditions upon her acceptance of the conference.

The first is that Schleswig shall remain separated from Holstein; and the second is that hostilities should not be suspended.

The *Pays* says:—It is asserted that, in consequence of a confidential report from the Swedish minister at Petersburg, the Cabinet of Stockholm has ordered armaments to be actively carried on.

LONDON, (VIA MARSEILLES), 19th March.

Lord Ellenborough, at the request of Lord Russell, has postponed his motion on the Danish question.

The connection of Mr. Stansfield with Mazzini has been again discussed. Lord Palmerston said that Mr. Stansfield had offered to resign but he refused the offer.

Severe engagement on the 17th along the whole Line of the Duppel entrenchments. Large masses of Prussian troops attacked the Danes, and after hard fighting occupied the village of Duppel. Several villages burnt. Losses on both sides heavy. Danish works unharmed.

Denmark has ordered the release of the Hanoverian ships detained under embargo.

Oxford won the boat race.

A Treasury warrant authorizes the postal transmission of pattern samples between Great Britain and India.

(PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, 24th March, Evening.

Cotton very quiet; common qualities declined one penny since mail of 18th.

Arrived: *Annot Lisle, Oriental, Joshua, Sea Park, Orissa.*

MANCHESTER, 24th March, 5.40 P. M.

Market quiet. 7lb. Shirtings, 17s., 30 Water Twist, 2-5½d. Shipments for India small. Bar Silver, 5-1⅛d.

MANCHESTER, 26th March.

Your news makes prices of cotton and goods flat though not lower. Little business doing.

Fair Dhollera, 22d.

Forties Mule, 30s.

8-pounds Shirtings, 20s. 6d.

LONDON, 26TH MARCH 11-20 A.M.

Cotton, twenty-two, dull.

7 lb. Shirtings 17s.

8¼ Do. 21s. 6d.

Linseed, 45s. active.

Mercantile Shares, 71.

(CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 24th March.

Cotton, fair Dhollera at Liverpool, 22d. since 18th. Market quiet, and prices drooping; to-day firmer and moderate demand. March shipment, 21d.

Linseed, (best Bombay), 44d. Market firm, advancing.

Shirtings, (7 lb. 40 inch, 14 by 13), 17s., nominal.

Twist, 40's Mule, 29d., nominal.

Madapollams, (3 lb. 32 inch, 13 by 11, 7s. 9d., nominal.

POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, 18TH MARCH.

A RUMOUR obtained on the 14th instant, that Earl Russell's Conference was to meet after all, but the report unfortunately has not been confirmed. In the meantime, the position of matters in Schleswig is unaltered; the Danish stronghold is untaken, and the Prussians do not seem to like their work. Instead of attacking Duppel in front, the Allies have invaded Jutland, and after a battle in which the Danes retreated in good order, have invested Fredericia.

France has not yet spoken and England has committed herself to nothing: but Italy it is said is secretly and vigorously preparing to break a lance for Venetia. Meanwhile the French soldiers have been breaking heads in Rome. The Chasseurs of the Pope, a sorry lot of villains as ever flecced the sheep in the name of the shepherd, have, it appears, been standing loud with Johnny Crapaud, and insult the French garrison whenever they can do so with impunity. They have hit upon the plan of cock-crowing vociferously whenever they meet their rivals, in playful allusion I suppose to the Gallic bird, and the other day a large body of the Pope's fellows meeting a hundred of Frenchmen saluted them with such a cock-a-doodle-dooing, that, highly incensed, they collected their comrades, formed and actually charged the scoundrels. Straws show the direction of the wind, and it is evident that the French occupation cannot last very much longer. What Prince Louis the Silent may exact is not so apparent; perhaps he may pay himself from some other neighbour this time: and if the strength of the temptation be the test of virtue, Louis Napoleon may be deemed a model if he do not presently remove his landmarks to the Rhine. But though he has as yet made no sign, the fear of him and of Victor Emmanuel has produced a renewal of the Holy Alliance: for it is positively affirmed that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia, Prussia, and Austria for mutual protection and combined action. It is a secret treaty this time, not a vaunting manifesto; for when that hypocritical document was promulgated in 1815, the Great Napoleon, alternately their conqueror and accomplice, was a ruined man; now, his nephew, and their traditional enemy, is Emperor of 600,000 men and "master of the position" in Europe. Whether the rumour be true, whether a treaty be actually signed or not, one thing is certain, that a common interest is leading the three powers in that direction, and the proclamation of siege in Galicia is looked upon as the first step. All this is vastly disagreeable to the business-world, but we Liverpudlians are sanguine traders, and our hopes more than our knowledge have imparted, within the last few days, an improved tone to almost all our markets.

We lately had glowing accounts from New York of the success attending the Federal expedition to Florida, but the simple rule which people here apply to news of Yankee victory did not fail us in this instance: the expedition has met with a disastrous repulse, and the loss of 1,200 men with artillery and stores. General Sherman who was said to be pursuing a triumphant career into the heart of the South is retreating rapidly upon Vicksburg—the natural consequence of abandoning without support the basis of the Mississippi. Of course it is easy for any "shopman general" to "pursue a victorious career" upon a line where he has no opponents, until natural obstructions and the failure of supplies compel a disastrous retreat. In the meantime at New Orleans the Yankee generalissimo has fully developed the gospel according to Lincoln. Slavery is abolished, but "compulsory, and regulated, labour" is substituted, that is to say for "black folks" as for "white folks" in the matter of the approaching election, "full liberty is established," but at a time like this "open hostility to the government cannot be tolerated and *indifference will be treated as a crime.*" All of which means simply that as the negroes will not work General Banks will make them, and as he wishes Mr. Lincoln re-elected, he will punish opposition. It is time for thinking Americans to consider whether this white man slavery is a worthy object of such a struggle, and it is time, too, for the friends of the negro, the partizans of the abolition party, the maudlin sentimentalists of England, who in their weak and wishy-washy but well-intentioned philanthrophy admit of no compromise, it is well for these people clearly to understand that slavery has been re-established in Louisiana by the Northern Americans.

In the Northern States, too, negro-worship has assumed a new and revolting phase. In the land where hitherto a negro has not been permitted to ride in the same omnibus, or worship in the same pew with a white man, preachers and pamphleteers advocate, without risk of being lynched, what is called the doctrine of "miscegenation", that for the regeneration of the degraded white race and for the production of a race fitted to inhabit and to rule the American Continent, its exhausted blood of the white should be mingled with the "pure, vigorous, and life-giving" blood of the black! Are sickly fancies such as these symptoms in the body politic of approaching dissolution or of a disease which may be cured? The revelations of the last few years of American institutions and their effect upon the American mind have shown at least that the corruption of society needed a caustic and thorough remedy.

A terrible calamity has occurred in the neighbourhood of Sheffield by which about 250 people have lost their lives and a large tract of country has been devastated. A reservoir some six miles distant among the hills, and containing 114 millions of cubic feet of water covering 78 acres, burst at midnight of the 11th instant; the valley of the Don richly cultivated dotted over with hamlets, mills, and works of various kinds received the volume of the flood: whole families were drowned as they slept, men eking out the labour of the day by stealing an hour from night were carried away and lost, rows of cottages were swept completely away to their very foundations, and in the morning the vale which had been the previous day covered with green fields and highly cultivated gardens, was a desert grey and white with sand and mud: the rivers in the vicinity rose suddenly in the night, and the people who lost the good fortune to live just out of reach of the torrent were first apprised of the disaster by seeing household furniture, and apparel, fig trees and human bodies swept past their dwellings. Mr. Gunson, the contractor who built the dam and who nearly lost his life in the disaster, is reported to be an experienced man who has built several works of a similar kind including one *in or near Bombay*; if the latter part of the rumour be true I should advise you to "see that your walls be strong."

Parliament is well occupied on home affairs, and debates on educational and economical subjects, less brilliant and exciting but perhaps less interesting, but nevertheless signs of a sure prosperity than more thrilling topics would indicate, drag their slow length along. It is a mistake to grumble at Parliament for doing nothing and at the tardiness of Parliamentary government; for it is surely desirable "not to do any thing" when there is nothing to be done, indeed there is nothing more mischievous than that ever-present impulse of "doing something" and the deliberateness of discussion is the very safeguard of the justice, expediency, and fulness of every new law.

Sir Rowland Hill has retired from the Post Office and so closes one of the most useful public careers which ever benefited society. For so *very* long ago the letters of the United Kingdom which now amount to 600 millions per annum only numbered 100 millions, and it would be difficult to estimate the blessings which the penny system has diffused and suggested to the world.

The case in our Money Market still continues and increases, but I do not know whether before I close my letter I shall not have to advise a further reduction of the Bank-rate. Gold continues to flow in and the last West India steamer brought heavy remittances, while every New York boat adds to our stock. Your last telegrams were rather against us, but the temporary rise in the Exchanges is not much feared here. The flood of new enterprises still continues, and the ingenuity of concocters still tempts the cupidity or the enterprise of the public. Since my last we have had broached new Financial Societies, Banks, Hotel Companies, Black-lead Companies, and one Opera Company. Some of us on 'Change think of calling a meeting shortly for the formation of a Society to be called the "Universal Trading Company" for the promotion of minding every body else's business as well as your own. We expect the shares to go to a premium at once, as everybody will of course join: and as the profits will be enormous we shall have nothing to do all day but spend our dividends and read the *Times*—unless indeed some of us go into Parliament.

£300,000 in bills on India was offered yesterday. The rate on Bombay was 1s. 11¼d.

There is about a million of gold seeking employment and further supplies are daily expected from America. Our dates from New York are to March 5, when gold was at 61⅝ and Exchange 175½.

The Manchester market until within the last few days has been more depressed since my last than it has been since the beginning of the year, and at one time business was quite suspended. On the 15th instant, however, in response to the improvement in our cotton market, operations were recommenced and some business was done, hardening prices. The quotations for goods if not higher are at least regular, but yarns are slightly dearer. 39 in. Grey Shirtings 7lbs. are worth 17s. 8½d., 29s. 3d. and 22s. T cloths are in limited request, and wide Shirtings are neglected. Madapollams quiet at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. 32 in. 6 lbs. Good 40s. Mule Twists is quoted at 32d. The reports from the districts of the woollen manufactures are highly satisfactory, and prices for woollen fabrics are generally dearer.

Cotton continued to droop until the 12th instant: prices were very irregular and some forced sales were made at 3d. and 4d. decline. But on that date a reaction began assisted by the rumour that Earl Russell's proposal for a Conference had been accepted. Surats have nearly recovered their level from the very lowest point. Egyptians are 1d. to 1½d. dearer, and daily sales have reached 8,000, to 10,000 bales. The arrival of the *Inkerman*, however, may damp the market: she left on the 15th December and thus makes due 20 vessels with 105,578 bales. It is fully expected that the incoming receipts will contribute to an already large stock of poor cotton rather than to our small one of really good cotton; some useful rubbish is reported to be on the way, and even now I have heard of a sale of East Indian at 22d. on which it is said 15d. had been advanced. If all this be true really good cotton may be as high as ever old surnames. The total sales of the fortnight amount to 77,000 bales, of which 46,450 bales are East Indian. 53,000 bales have gone for home consumption, speculators have taken 13,000 and the remainder has been exported. The closing prices are about 4d. under those of last mail, mid fair Dhollera being quoted 20¼d., Bengal 14d., Chinn 17d. Little has been done for arrival, indeed nothing before the 12th instant, and since then a few transactions have taken place in December and January China at 17½d. to 17¾d., and December and January Dholleras at 21d. to 20¼d. for fair.

Our seed market has lately shown great activity and linseed is 1½ quarter dearer. Bombay being worth 61s. to 61s. 9d. and Calcutta 56s. to 58s. 6d. The sales of the fortnight have been 50,000 bags and packets. Rapeseed also is in very fair demand; good brown Bombay brings 54s. to 59s. 3d.: 60d. has been paid for Guzerat.

Hemp continues to be largely dealt in both for arrival and on the spot. Manila afloat has changed hands. £37 to £37-10 and Bombay on the spot has been sold at £30.

Wool—stocks are light, consumption is increasing, and prices of all kinds are sensibly dearer. Stocks afloat for this country are very much lighter than at this time last year.

A reaction has taken place in pig iron which has been raised 2s.6d per ton, it is believed by the necessary purchases of the same "great bears:" the movement, however, is looked upon as temporary. Manufactured iron is slightly cheaper. On the 9th instant copper was again reduced £5, and large transactions having ensued, the market is firmer. Spelter is 20s. per ton cheaper in spite of the German war.

Freights are quiet. A fair quantity of goods offers for Bombay, but weight is scarce: 20s. per ton measurement is asked for the former and 25s. to 30s. for iron.

P.S. Telegrams from your side of 27th ultimo have just arrived, and I am very sorry to hear of the adverse movements in markets and exchange—responses probably to our late bad advices.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18th MARCH.

"ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, grandson of Her Majesty the Queen and of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, son of their Royal Highnesses Albert Edward Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales"—I give his style and title full—was baptised on Thursday the 10th instant, being the anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales, his parents. I do not suppose your readers will care to have an account of the pomp and circumstance attendant on this ceremony, but it seems of sufficient importance to chronicle, as the first public presentation of a future King of England. The little kicking squalling infant who vigorously resisted to the utmost of his strength the kind offices of the fatherly Archbishop, and who showed unmistakeable strength of lungs when the water from Jordan was administered, will in all human probability be a great power in the world. He will be making war and peace, concluding treaties, summoning and dismissing ministers, proroguing and dissolving parliaments. The occasion called forth a great show of loyal feeling both in London and the provinces. In fact these popular demonstrations on the occasion of State ceremonials are to be regarded as national expressions of the contentment and satisfaction which happily exists. Having narrated so much of a baptism, and leaping over the intermediate stage in life, I will next advert to the death of King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, who after the Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia was the most important member of the German Confederation. He was the son of Louis of Bavaria who was the great King dilletante of his day, and who was really popular monarch until his silly attachment for Montez led him into all sorts of vagaries, and he was compelled to abdicate in 1848, and what must have been a sore distress was compelled to refund very large sums which he had abstracted without acknowledgment from the public coffers. No Royal family has suffered so much from the Continental revolutions of the last few years as this Bavarian Dynasty: one son Otho is the ex-King of Greece, another of his sons is married to a daughter of the dethroned Duke of Tuscany, and his eldest daughter is unlucky enough to be the wife of the ex-Duke of Modena. The late King was one of the foremost supporters of the German view of the Schleswig-Holstein question. While dealing with potentates I have to record that the Archduke Maximilian has at length definitely accepted from Napoleon the throne of Mexico. The Archduke and his Consort have been guests at the Tuileries and have since been spending a few days in London prior to their departure for Mexico. Intelligence just received from that country is of the most favourable character. General Bazaine, commanding the French Army of Occupation, had returned to the capital after two months absence, during which he seems to have broken up and dispersed every appearance of further resistance.

It would seem that business was not neglected during the stay of the Emperor elect in Paris, for there is an official announcement that a convention was drawn up to regulate affairs between France and Mexico. The Emperor of the French having settled this Mexican matter has, however, plenty on his hands in the way of internal disturbance. The opposition are making strong headway, and in all likelihood the elections of the dates favoured by the Minister of the Interior have been defeated, and those who pledged themselves to active hostility to the reigning powers are elected.

It is confidently believed that in an election now forthcoming in Paris, M. Garnier Pages and M. Cavignac, two members of the Provisional Government of 1848, will be returned. In the address of the former of these gentlemen appear the taboed words of *liberté fraternité, egalité*. In Italy the Heir Apparent has been making a State progress in Naples and will proceed on the same errand to Sicily. Such visits are most politic, and will probably go far to reconcile the Southern Italians to the Savoy regime. The Dano-German war offers no incident of importance. The allied troops are still in Jutland and threaten to attack Fredericia. The proposed conference on Schleswig-Holstein affairs still hangs fire. Denmark has at last consented to be a party, but it is now considered to be expedient to invite a representative of the German Diet qua diet, in addition to Austria and Prussia.

The American mail brings news to the 3rd inst., and informs us of active movements at nearly all the military positions. There had been a general advance of the army of the Potomac across the Rapidan but only as a feint to cover a cavalry raid under Kilpatrick, having for its object a dash at Richmond and the release of Federal prisoners. At Chattanooga, a portion of Grant's army under the immediate command of General Thomas had moved on the nearest Confederate position, Dalton, but had effected nothing and were retiring at the date of last advices. Longstreet who had been haunting Knoxville for a long time had left that vicinity, but in what direction was not known.

The great spring campaign, however, was to have been the advance upon Mobile of a Federal army under Sherman, assisted by the naval force commanded by Farragut, and cavalry from Memphis. This seems entirely to have collapsed. Sherman is moving back to his former quarters, and it is reported that Farragut has been repulsed with great loss at Grant's Pass some 35 miles from Mobile, the cavalry from Memphis had been defeated in a series of petty engagements and driven back, lastly, the Federal expedition to Florida is reported to have been completely repulsed. An encounter is said to have taken place at Sanderson in which the Federals lost 1,000 men and 5 guns.

I notice an odd announcement in one of the American papers, to the effect that the Legislature of Wisconsin has ordered the Governor's message to be printed in German, Norwegian, Irish, Welsh, Dutch, French, and Bohemian languages. The constituency would appear to be of a very polyglot character.

The main feature of the debates in Parliament has certainly been that on the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for small life assurances in connection with the Post Office Savings Banks.

Great complaints have for many years been made as to the insecurity of friendly societies and other associations of that character which did business in the small way suited to the means of working men.

Mr. Gladstone proposes to take payments at the Post Offices which will secure either an annuity or sum at death not to exceed £100. This proposition has been fiercely assailed by three classes of opponents—by those who resent any Government competition with private enterprise; by the noisy representatives of trades unions who perceive in the measure an undermining of their power; and lastly, from some members of the Opposition who oppose any thing proposed by the Ministry. Mr. Gladstone, in defending his measure, made some startling statements. He mentioned instances of confidential society with an income of £10,000 and a realizable capital of only £3,900, and another having an income of £77,000, the expenses alone of which were £36,000, and the accumulated assets during 14 years £39,000.

One evening last week there was a great scene in the Commons under the following circumstances:—Mr. Ferrand, who seems determined to avenge himself for long absence from the House by a surfeit of declamation, attacked very severely two much respected naval officers, Admirals Robinson and Baldwin Walker. Sir John Hay, who is an old shipmate if I remember rightly of Admiral Robinson, got up to defend and justify the absent officers and quite satisfied the House; but it so happened that Lord Clarence Paget, the Admiralty Secretary, was appealed to by Mr. Ferrand in the course of his speech, and he also got up to say his song. Lord Clarence is the pink of politeness, and manages the Admiralty business in the Commons—no easy task—with the greatest good temper and taste; but something said or insinuated by Mr. Ferrand appeared to have rankled the noble Lord very sorely, for a few minutes after he was up, he said—"I will not go into these slanderous attacks on Admiral Walker, I would rather believe the gallant Admiral's word than I would the Hon'ble Member's oath." Now this was certainly language unparliamentary and against all rule, and His Lordship had of course to withdraw them, but as the formula goes—the scene can be better imagined than described when they fell on the ear of a very full House. I ought to record the successful debut in Parliament of Mr. Shaw Lefevre, a son of the clerk in Parliament and nephew of Lord Eversly, the late speaker. Mr. Lefevre did not give promise of being or becoming what is called an orator, but he spoke very well on the Confederate rams question and showed himself to be possessed of an easy flow of language and power of arrangement and of keeping his subject well in hand, which augurs well for success in his Parliamentary career. The Houses adjourn for Easter to-day and do not resume until the 4th April.

On Saturday evening London was startled with news of a terrible calamity which had fallen upon Sheffield and the surrounding neighbourhood, and it was reported that "thousands" of lives had been lost. On Monday it was a relief to find that "hundreds" would be more correct, but even this mitigation leaves a horrible narrative to awaken pity and sorrow. On Friday night, a reservoir situate among the hills, west of Sheffield, nearly 100 acres in extent, almost a mile in length, and calculated to hold 114,000,000 cubic feet of water, suddenly burst its embankments and the water rushing down the narrow gorge of the neighbouring h

tion the approaching exchange of Ensign Bctteridge, 74th Highlanders, and the retirement from the service by the sale of his commission of Captain Hay, 72nd Highlanders. The latter officer on succeeding to the paternal estate on the death of his father has assumed the name of Hay Newton.

Major General B. Willis, Royal Artillery, has accepted the 600*l.* per annum retirement, and Lieut. Col. Enderby Gordon is to replace Lieut-Col. Ward, R. A, as head of the R. M. Repository, Woolwich.

To supply the monetary wants of the Army and Navy "the Naval and Military Bank, Limited" has been started, and the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Bank is projected. Both these banks entered in addition to the regular banking business to advance money to officers for the purchase of their promotion, &c. They are to be conducted somewhat on the system of the Agra, and hope to drive the Jews out of the field.

I heard the other day from good authority a sad account of the treatment which Lord Clyde met with in the last two years of his life from those who owed every thing to him. The poor old man observed piteously that he had not a friend. One individual in particular, who is not the only member of his family who received benefits from Lord Clyde, treated him with marked neglect. General Eyre behaved very differently to him, as his house Lord Clyde always found a home. It is therefore most natural that he should have acknowledged this kindness in his will.

Colonel Ellice, late of the 24th, and Colonel P. Haines, Adjutant General at Dublin, have been appointed Brigadier Generals. Colonel Ellice will no doubt succeed General Sutton at Dover.

Now for a few words about Military Literature. The life of Sir William Napier, which has been so long advertised, will, we are told, positively make its appearance before the end of the month. The last number of Colburn's U. S. Magazine contains a varied assortment of articles this month. Among them we may mention "The Soldier off Duty," by Captain W. Knollys. "Improvements in Small Arms and Artillery." "An Account of the Invasion of Schleswig," and Notes on McClellan's Campaign in Maryland."

Colburn's little rival *The British Army Review*, published by Saunders, Otley and Morgan, Waterloo Place, is to come out on an enlarged scale and of the usual Magazine size on the 1st July. The present number contains a history of the last war in Schleswig, by Captain W. Knollys. The last number of the Journal of the Royal United Service Institution is more than usually interesting and instructive. The subjects treated on are "Telegraphy for Naval and Military Purposes," Naval and Military Signals," "History of the Bayonet," "Steering and Manœuvring Ships," and "Recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland." This last is by the pen of Captain Chesney, Professor of Military History, at the R. M. College, Sandhurst.

Flogging had a close shave the other day on the occasion of the army estimates being gone into. 52 votes were for its abolition and 55 for its retention. Branding also elicited the expression of much disgust among certain half-informed members.

Colonel Crawley's case still continues to be the subject of questions and remarks in the House of Commons. Two nights ago a lengthened discussion or rather conversation took place. It was commenced by Mr. Fortescue who made a most mean shabby excuse for his conduct relative to Colonel Crawley, the justice of the verdict on whom, however, he professed himself unwilling to call in question. In fact, anything more silly and discreditable than Mr. Fortescue's conduct throughout it is difficult to conceive. Fortunately every one seems to be tired of the business, and I trust we have now heard the last of it. *

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KURRACHEE, 10TH APRIL.

A CAVE three quarters larger than that of Karlee has just been discovered by Captain Dodd, Deputy Collector of Sehwan. He was travelling in his district when, at a place called Kye, eight miles from Jangar, he was told of the existence of this cave by a Beloch who offered to pilot him to it for the compensation of a rupee. He consented and followed his guide and some other natives, to what is known in that vicinity as the Buddea Hill. The path to the entrances of the cave led down a steep and deserted ravine—a circumstance which is supposed to account for the place remaining so long undiscovered by the natives, known to but a few shepherds who visit it only to feed their flocks about it. The Captain, after a careful examination of this large cavern, took its dimensions which he reports to be as follows :—

Length from end to end.....	690 feet.
Width of Eastern entrance.....	148 ,,
,, Western ,, ...	112½ ,,
Height in the centre about.....	200 ,,
,, at Eastern entrance.....	175 ,,

This cave is only about twenty-two miles from Sehwan—nearly south-west of it—and will no doubt be a great "boon" in the cold season for the attraction of tourists.

The Oriental Inland Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Soane*, on the Ganges to the Indus, reached Kurrachee at 9 A.M. on the 7th instant, she left Calcutta on the 10th Febr uary last, with the flat *Calcutta* in tow. They got all safe to Bombay which they left on the morning of the 3rd instant. At about noon the same day she began to encounter roughweather which became so foul that, at about half-past three on the morning of the 5th the hawsers with which she was towing the *Calcutta* parted, and the forecompartment of the flat breaking away from the rest of the vessel with a tremendous report, went down. Her commander, Captain Henderson, who had shown blue lights to Captain Ramage, of the *Soane*, when the hawsers parted, was standing on the forebridge, and was carried away with the wrecked compartment; but after floating about on a plank some twenty minutes, he contrived to get near the flat when a rope was thrown to him and he was taken on board again, just in time to issue orders to put out in a boat for the seas were bursting into the after compartments of the flat. Ten minutes afterwards the wreck went down: this was at about half-past 4 o'clock. The party were soon afterwards picked up by a boat from the *Soane*. There was nothing of much value on the ill-fated flat, but every one on board lost all they had in her. Fortunately no lives were lost. Captain Henderson was severely bruised whilst floating about, but seems all well again. Had not the *Calcutta* been constructed in compartments the whole of her crew would have gone to the bottom with her. The accident occurred in the Gulf of Cambay about 40 miles from land.

The Muggur Peer alligators have sent a poor fellow to his last account. It appears that the man—a Hindoo lately released with others from prison on account of bad health—was bathing in the *talloa*, when a huge *Muggur* crept up warily to him, and seized him by the left arm, severing the bone and muscles at one crunch. Some other *Muggurs* floundered up to divide the prey and the man would have been torn limb from limb had it not been for the faqueers and visitors attacking the monsters in a body and driving them back into their elements. The Hindoo, however, lost so much blood from his arms and received such injuries about the back, that he died a few hours after the accident.

The Sudder Jail is now nearly tenantless. More than 450 prisoners have been released, who were ailing, to save their lives; and the remainder have been sent some to Munora, and the others under canvass at a camp formed beyond the Soldiers' Bazaar, on the road to Muggur Peer. About 150 deaths have taken places among the inmates of the Jail since the breaking out of the fever and other diseases in the establishment.

The *Sindian* was misinformed with reference to the last reported hunt in which the Commissioner was represented as having had three men of the *shikar* party killed by a wounded tigress whose cubs he had captured. The killing of the kind occurred. Only one man died of injuries received from a tiger near Futtehpore; but he was not of the Commissioner's party. He was out on his "own hook," and tried to bag to himself a tiger they had wounded, and which turned upon him and mauled him as stated in a former letter.

Mr. Barton is here in connection with the Kurrachee Bank case, in the defendant's (Mr. Giles's) interests. He applied to Judge Weeding on Friday morning to have the judgment rendered *exparte* on the 30th ultimo set aside. The application is set down for a hearing next Tuesday.

It is reported from Jacobabad that two children with extraordinary appendages were born and died shortly afterwards in that neighbourhood. Had four horns on his head, and the other two spongy excrescences overhanging and closing the eyes, but protruding out as if inflated whenever the child cried. In the same station a rich *soucar* named Cheetaram was robbed on the night of the 30th ultimo, of cash and valuables to the amount of Rs 80,000. On the 26th at Sukkur, a quantity of *toor* and date mats valued at Rs 1,000 was destroyed by fire.

Quite a brisk discussion is going on between some correspondents to the local press on the subject of a grant of Rs. 2,524 made by the Municipal Commissioners for putting the race-course into thorough repair. It is contended by some that this is not a legitimate appropriation of the rate-payers' money; whilst others maintain it is because Municipal funds are applied to promenades, parks, and the like, that it may be to repairing a race-course.

A public meeting is called by advertisement in the *Our Paper*, for next Tuesday evening, "for the purpose of testifying by a vote of confidence, the appreciation in which the community in general of Kurrachee, hold the high qualities displayed by Hussan El Medini, Esq., in his capacity of Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes." The meeting is to be held at "Mansfield's Magazine,"—the office and residence of the Editor of the *Our Paper*. The idea of getting 2,000 signatures has evidently been abandoned in despair and we are now to have a meeting of some twenty individuals or so to express, in the name of the general community, confidence in Mr. Syed Hassan! "His Honor" may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

The young lady at the convent—Sister Waltera—whose illness I referred to some weeks ago, died on the 4th instant and was interred in the nave of the chapel. She was Miss Cousens who took the veil scarcely a year ago in the same chapel.

Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co., of Bombay and Kurrachee, are about to undertake the erection of new buildings here for the "Albert Press Company." I hear also that oil-presses are to be put up on a large scale.

The police have poisoned over 150 dogs. The Hindoo Cutchees, however, are sparing no expense to save the animals from their doom. They are collecting a cargo for exportation to Cutch which appears to be a sort of canine Elysium. Last year they sent off no less than 800 dogs to Mandavie and other ports.

The weather continues very fickle.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

VI.

IN a former letter I mentioned that the Bastair Dependency had been made the subject of a very interesting and exhaustive paper by Captain Glasford, Deputy Commissioner of Sirroncha, and I intend to review the same as I think it will prove interesting to your readers, especially as the country is so little known.

Bounded on the north by the Kakeir Zemindary and the Raepore district, on the South by the Sirroncha district, on the East by Jeypore and the Seonee river, and on the West by the Indrawuddy river and the Ahenee Zemindaree, Bastar extends one hundred and seventy miles in length by one hundred and twenty in breadth and contains a superficial area of about thirteen thousand square miles. The general nature of the country is flat towards the east and north east, while the centre and north west portions are very mountainous, the southern parts being a mixture of hill and plain. The eastern portion consists of an elevated plateau nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. This plateau is "a mixture of plain indulating ground covered by dense Sal forests," but the soil is fruitful, and in the clearings rich and abundant crops are produced. Not a single road, however, exists in any part, though little more is needed than to cut down the thick jungle on each side of the present tracks. Skilled labour is, of course unobtainable, but it is suggested that the Company of Sappers and Miners now employed in constructing a road from Vizagapatam to Jeypore should be employed to continue the route to Jugdulpore, and even to Sironcha, with a view to open up the central and wildest parts. Whatever trade there is in the interior is chiefly conducted in the way of barter, rice being "the invariable medium of exchange in small dealings." Travellers and strangers passing through the country are consequently much inconvenienced by the difficulty of obtaining change, for even in Jugdulpore it is all but impossible to procure four annas worth of cowries—while a copper currency is a thing unknown. The Rajah, however, has applied for a supply of copper coin, and Captain Glasford recommends that two thousand rupees worth should be furnished to him by way of a beginning. The want of a currency and of the means of communication is naturally unfavourable to trade. But there is every reason to believe that a considerable amount of business might be done, both in imports and exports, if the interior of the country were rendered more accessable. Artizans and manufacturers are altogether wanting, and, as the Deputy Commissioner somewhat drily remarks, there is little encouragement for tailors and shoemakers among a people who go about in a state of almost utter nudity. The chief exports are lakh, ral (or dhoop) wax, galls, horns, rice, shendree or the Ramelee dye, teckoor, goor, Jaggree, (or coarse sugar) teak-wood, and cocoons of the thusser silkworms; the latter are cultivated, if I may use such an expression, in Bhopalpatum, and some parts of Veejapoor, and are exported to Madhopoor in the Nizam's territories in considerable quantities. No cotton and but a very small quantity of wheat and grain is produced in the dependency, and what does pass through on its way to the coast is exported from the Southern portions of the Raepore district. Large quantities of rice are exported from Bhopalpatum to the Nizam's territory. An insignificant amount of cotton is exported from Jugdulpore to the coast, the maximum being about fifteen to twenty bullockloads in the year. The greater part of the cotton is exported through the Shanah Talook and the North Eastern parts, and also through the Pentahpoor Gurh on the north west, by which route great quantities of wheat find a way to the south. The imports are considerably greater than the exports; they consist of salt, cloth, brazen utensils, cocoanuts, pepper, spices, opium, turmeric &c. from the coast; grain, wheat, and pepper from Raepore, and cotton partly from Raepore and partly from Wyraguth in the Chunda District. The imports from the coast come by the way of Zeypore, Sookum, and Kullair. In the Western portions cloth, tobacco, and opium, are imported from the Nizam's territories.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of fever, to which all new comers are liable, and the temperature is for the most part cool and agreeable. The scourge of the country is however small pox. According to popular superstition, the patient is possessed by the goddess Mutha Dewe, and is held to be honored by the presence of the deity. On the first appearance of the premonitory symptoms, the sick man's feet are washed with cow's milk and wiped with the hair of his nearest relative. He is then laid on a clean bed of fresh rice straw, and a screen put round him. Frequent visits are made to the temple of the goddess, and the idol is anointed with *chundun*, a preparation of ground sandalwood and water, some of which is sprinkled on the ground to the door of the patient's house and daubed upon his forehead. No medicines are administered, but a low cooling diet is rigidly prescribed.

Cutaneous diseases, with sores and ulcers, are very prevalent, and dysentery, diarrhœa, and rheumatism pravail, the two former especially in the fever season. Hydrocele or rupture Captain Glasford states to be exceedingly common, as from ten to twenty per cent of the population are afflicted with that disease. Their own account of it is, that it is caused by drinking the water of nullahs during the freshes. The population of the dependency is estimated at rather less than a quarter of a million. It is divided into twenty-three tribes or castes whose relative proportions to the aggregate are thus stated :—Mazias and Yhoonias 45 per cent., Hulhas and Moonias 15, Bhuttras, Vurjas, and Sagaris 15, and the other castes together 25. The two first named are a subdivision of the true Gond family, and closely resemble one another in nearly every respect. Their only article of dress is a *dhotee* wrapped round the loins, and as they object to cold water as an external application, and usually lie upon the bare ground—in cold weather, between two fires,—they are begrimed from head to foot with mud and ashes. They shave their heads with the exception of a top-knot, and pierce their ears from the upper part to the lobe, which they adorn with small carrings of brass and iron, occasionally to the number of fifteen in one ear. The young men also indulge in necklaces of red and white beads, and in bracelets of brass. Round the waist men of all ages wear a girdle of cowries, or one composed of ten or fifteen small cords, twenty inches in length and lashed together at the ends. To this girdle they attach a small tobacco box made out of a hollow piece of bamboo, with a stopper attached by a string, while an iron bladed knife is stuck in behind. Instead of shoes they make use of sandals of buffalo skins, secured round the instep and great toe by grass cords. A hatchet hanging from the shoulder, a bow and a quiver of arrows, complete the ordinary costume of a Yhoorin or a Masia. The bow is usually made of bamboo and is about five feet long, the string bein s also carefully cut from the outside of the same plant. They all are expert in its use, and often use the feet in bending the bow, while they pull the strings with both hands. An arrow discharged in this manner, it is said, would almost pass through the body of a man or deer, but this method is only had recourse to in elevated positions, such as from the tops of rocks, hills and precipices, upon any object below. The arrows are of many shapes and sizes, and are pointed with iron, they are of sizes for buffalo, tigers, sambur, for fish, for small birds, and for boys to practise with, as they commence at an early age. Though badly fed, they are capable of carrying heavy loads suspended from cowrie sticks. Timid, docile, and light-hearted, they are not easily provoked, even when under the influence of intoxicating drugs. They are likewise praised for their truthfulness and honesty, and after a time they are said to become exceedingly frank and communicative. The women sometimes wrap a small sheet carelessly round them, but more frequently content themselves with a single fold of cloth, one or two feet in depth, round their loins. Their face, arms, and thighs are disagreeably tatooed, and they are said to be more careless even than the men as regards personal cleanliness and appearance. Captain Glasford's report is so comprehensive, and my letter has already grown to so great a length that I must leave it to next week to continue my account of this interesting country.

Owing to the famine rates at which grain is selling in these Provinces, orders have just been received from the Supreme Government—on a representation made by Mr. Temple, that the pay of constables of the Police Force be raised from Rs. five to Rs. six a month, as it is found after deduction for clothing &c., men of a good stamp could not be induced to join the force: this increase of pay of 1,220 men will not in any way affect the budget grant of 11¼ lacs allowed for those Provinces.

FOREST RANGER.

BOMBAY.

"LADY HAVELOCK," from Bombay to Liverpool, arrived March 19th.

THE *Windsor Forest*, from Cardiff to Bombay, has been destoyed by fire at sea on January 18th.

THE *Edendale*, *Beeston Castle*, *Naval Brigade* and *Eliphal t Greely*, all from Bombay to Liverpool, have passed St. Helena, all well.

WE learn from the *Home News* that Commodore F. B. Montresor has been awarded the good service rendered vacant by the promotion of Captain Denham to the rank of rear-admiral.

WE hear that Mr. Anderson, Apothecary of the J. J. Hospital, has been recommended by Dr. Peet, to be appointed as a House Surgeon to that Hospital.

MESSRS. J. W. GALE AND W. BUTT, Engineers in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, have sent in the resignation of their appointments.

THE recess on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court will commence from the 2nd proximo, and will terminate on the 4th June following.

THE Military Cantonments Bill has been passed by the Council of the Governor General of India on the 30th of March last.

THE Supreme Government have, we hear, sanctioned the increase of the salary of the Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

WE are informed that, consequent on Mr. William Maidment's appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments, in succession to Mr. N. Spencer, senior, Mr. Charles Denton will be re-instated in the appointment vacated by Mr. Maidment, which he formerly held.

MR. SOUTER received charge yesterday afternoon of the office of acting Commissioner of Police from Mr. Forjett, and the last named gentleman proceeds to England by the Mail Steamer *Malta* which leaves at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Forjett will, we understand, return to Bombay after a short absence of three or four months, when he intends setting up in business for himself in this place, in connection with a well-known London mercantile firm.

WE are informed that on the evening of the 11th instant, a brilliant assemblage of all the intelligent and wealthy native gentlemen of this place, numbering nearly two hundred persons, were invited by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, to meet His Highness Prince Dhuleep Singh at his residence the "Villa." The soirc passed off with much *eclat* and gave great pleasure to the Prince, in whose honour it was given, and to all the other guests of the evening.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of this Society will be held in its Library Rooms, this-day, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

There will be a ballot for the election of the Revd. F. Gell; Nusserwanjee Adanjee Hormusjee, Esq.; and John Sands, Esq., Junior; who have been duly proposed and seconded as Members of the Society.

Original Communication.—"Puttun Somnath."—By the Honorable Mr. Justice Forbes, Vice-President.

THE following additional passengers will proceed today by the P. and O. Co's steam ship *Malta*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez :—

Captain Haste ; Major Bacon ; Mr. Glun ; Lieutenant Brabazon ; Lieutenant Spooner ; and Lieutenant J. F. Forbes.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer *Emeu*, Captain C. Eastley, which leaves this port for China, &c., carries on board 962 chests of Malwa opium, and the following passengers :—

For Calcutta.—Mr. and Miss Grimball ; Dr. Ferdinand.

For Singapore.—Mr. Walker and 2 servants.

For Sydney.—Mr. Crawford, and native servant.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Auderjee Shapoorjee.

THE following Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Esplanade this evening :—

March.—" Turner Fest"	Diethe.
Overture (op).—" Maritan"	Wallace.
Selection (op).—" Marino Faliero"	Donizetti.
Waltz.—" Water Nixies"	Coote.
Grand Triumphal March	Meyerbeer.
Quadrille.—" Frickugeln"	Voss.
Galop.—" Avalanche"	Finney.

THE ship *Gloriana*, 939 tons, Capt. Vaile, belonging to Messrs. T. and W. Smith, of the Royal Exchange-buildings, passed up Channel on the night of the 17th of March. She sailed from Bombay Dec. 2, with 1,200 tons of cotton, hemp, coir, gum, linseed, rapeseed, cocoanut oil, ivory, tea, coffee, &c., and about 30 passengers, including Mrs. Major Osborsham, and Capt. Brittin and family. She spoke, Dec. 11, in lat. 15 56 N., long. 67 22 E., the barque *Naval Brigade*, four days from Bombay, for Havre : Jan. 6th, in lat. 19 50 S., long. 39 37 E., the ship *Ascot*, 30 days from Bombay, for Liverpool : 24th, the ship *Clarendon*, 109 days from Shanghai, for London : 25th, *Lady Havelock*, 63 days from Bombay, for Liverpool : Feb. 2d, the *James Livesey*, 72 days from Calcutta, for Liverpool : 15th, *George Kendall*, from Liverpool for Calcutta ; and March 11th, in lat. 43 50 N., long. 19 48 W., the ship *Woolongoolo*, 92 days from Sydney, for London.

MR. FORJETT AND THE KHOJAHS.—In the matter of the actions for trespass that have been filed on the Original Side of the High Court by His Highness Aga Khan's party against Mr. Forjett, to which we alluded in our issue of yesterday, Sir Joseph Arnould made an order on the application of the Advocate General, who appeared for Mr. Forjett, that that gentleman's examination be taken *de bene esse* by the Registrar, or his Deputy, this being the course usually adopted in all cases where a party to a suit is about to leave the jurisdiction before trial. Mr. Burke, the Deputy Registrar, was occupied until late hour yesterday evening in taking down Mr. Forjett's examination by the complainant's counsel. Mr. Forjett has given bail in the sum of Rs. 2,000 to meet any judgment of the Court that may be recorded against him in the matter of these actions. The complainants' counsel are Messrs. Hayley and Green, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch ; and Mr. Forjett is defended by the Hon. the Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Government Solicitor.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE annual exhibition of the Grant Medical College took place yesterday afternoon. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presided on the occasion. The meeting was well attended. Among those who were present on the occasion we observed Sir Alexander Grant, Bart, the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Drs. Peet, Haines, Birdwood, Stovell, Coles, Thom, Bhawoo Daji Nanoreen Hurry Chunderjee, Bhicajee Amroot, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Ardaseer Jamsetjee, Messrs. Oliver, Howard, Buhler, Gonne, Vishwanath Narrayen Mandlik, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, and others. Dr. Peet, the Principal of the College, read the annual report, after which the scholarships and prizes were distributed to the best and successful students of the College. His Excellency the Chairman, then addressed the assembly, congratulating the Professors upon the satisfactory progress made by the Institution, and exhorting the students to closer application to study. The full report of the proceedings shall be published in a day or two.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ—12*th April.*)

ALLEGED FORGERY BY A MARWARREE.—Charles Frank Myers, a fireman in the employment of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, charged a Marwarree named Prema Munna with the forgery of a note of hand, by altering the date thereof from the 2nd to the 12th of March 1858, in order to bring a suit he had filed against the prosecutor within the Statute of Limitations. The suit was tried in the Small Cause Court on the 2nd instant, and the Marwarree was nonsuited. The note in question, which was for Rs. 101, was in the joint names of the prosecutor and one L. W. Knight, and was originally dated the 2nd March 1858. The prosecutor admitted that the note was a genuine document originally, but had since been tampered with by the addition of the figure 1 before the figure 2 in the date. He, therefore, charged the Marwarree with forging the document and using it as genuine, knowing it to be forged.

The defendant asked the prosecutor no questions, and the case was remanded till Tuesday next, the 19th instant.

Dr. Reid appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Kelly and Hore are engaged for the defence.

COUTELETS DE CHEVAL.—Nudeen Sugajee and Ismail Sooltan, two butchers, were charged with exposing horse flesh for sale, with other diseased and unwholesome meat, unfit for the food of man.

It appeared that on Monday afternoon the Assistant Inspector, on going into the beef market, was shewn a basketful of meat unfit for food ; upon turning it over he found about 4 or 5 pounds of horseflesh amongst it, and the shop of the prisoners was pointed out as the place where it had been seized : upon enquiry he learned that a horse, having broken his leg, had been killed, and the carcase immediately disappeared in portions, amongst the neighbours, with the exception of a piece of the ribs, which the Inspector found lying where the horse had been slaughtered. It probably would not have been discovered had not a small boy volunteered the information that a portion had been taken to the shop of his brother (one of the prisoners.

The prisoners admitted having the flesh in their shop, but it was not for sale,—it was for their own use : they were new men, and did not know they were doing wrong.

They were fined each Rs. 25, and in default to suffer one month's hard labour.

Wednesday, 13th April.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.—A Banian named Dewjee Balmul, was charged with rescuing a prisoner from the custody of Police Constable No. 306 on Saturday last the 9th instant. The complainant stated that he took a cast driver into custody on Saturday last for torturing a Bullock, when the prisoner came up to him and desired him to let the man go ; and on his refusing to do so, the prisoner laid hold of the complainant and pulled him about, which enabled the torturer of the bullock to escape. The prisoner denied the charge, but the evidence of the complainant being corroborated by that of another Police Constable, he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty rupees.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—12*th April.*)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Sorabjee Bhickajee was placed at the bar, charged with criminal breach of trust, and thereby dishonestly misappropriating one hundred rupees, the property of Mr. George Winn, Contractor for the construction of Foras Roads on the Byculla Flats. It appears that one day between the 14th and 20th January last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, when he was at his works, the prisoner, in company with one Tookaram (prosecutor's interpreter) came to him, and asked him if he wanted any coolies. Prosecutor told him that he wanted from three to four hundred coolies. The Parsee said that he had ready at Colaba one hundred coolies, and that if he (Mr. Winn) would advance to him fifty rupees in order to obtain them to pay off some small debts, he would produce them on the works on the following morning. The prosecutor took from his pocket book a note for fifty rupees, and gave it to the prisoner in presence of his interpreter ; the prisoner took the note and passed a receipt in the Gujrathee language to the prosecutor. On the afternoon of the same day, at about 4 P.M., the prisoner again came to him and said that the debts due by the coolies to Bunnyas at Colaba amounted to one rupee each, and that he (prisoner) would require a further advance of fifty rupees to pay them. The prosecutor immediately gave him a note for fifty rupees. The prisoner did not pass any receipt for the last note. The prisoner did not bring any coolies on the following day, whereupon Mr. Winn went in search of him, but he did not find him any where, until the 1st instant, when he saw the Parsee in custody of the police.

The case stands adjourned for further enquiry.

THE MURDER CASE.—Oomar Hajee was yesterday brought up, and placed at the bar of the Police Office charged with wilful murder of his wife named Suffoora on the 6th instant. The information of Haroon Oomar, from which it was taken, after which His Worship remanded the prisoner to Jail for further investigation until the 14th instant (to-morrow).

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.—A Mahomedan named Ismail Cassumboo, was placed at the bar, charged with using abusive and indecent words towards Reverend Ramchunder Venayek on Monday last, the 11th instant.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appears that he is the pastor of a native Christian Church in connection with the Free Church Mission. On Monday last, at 6 P.M., while he was on the steps of the Mission Chapel near the Bhendy Bazaar road preaching, the defendant came near him, and began to speak to a man who was discussing with him. Prosecutor told him (defendant) to stand a little aside and not to interfere with him. There was a crowd collected in front of him, and the defendant went outside the crowd, and made use of the most abusive and indecent language towards him. The Reverend gentleman told the prisoner to go away, when he made use of indecent gestures with his hands. Prosecutor then sent for a policeman, and gave him into custody. His Worship convicted the defendant and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOAT RACE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—An article appeared in this day's *Times of India* supposing to be an account of a boat race which took place yesterday, between the boats of Her Majesty's ships *Severn* and *Hornet*. Before disputing the accuracy of the writer's statement, I would inquire the source of his information as to the sum he declares (namely, Rs. 500) was staked by the officers of the latter ship. The impossibility of an extensive speculation in a matter so little interesting to the Bombay public, and, still less so, probably, to the officers of the *Hornet*, is so apparent, that no comments are needed to point out the discrepancy between the published account of the race and that of an EYE-WITNESS.

MR. N. SPENCER, SENIOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Mr. N. Spencer, senior, who has succeeded in obtaining very lucrative private employment in Bombay, and who is about to retire from the public service on a handsome and well earned pension, has, I believe, applied to Government for permission to retain, as long as he remains in Bombay, the post of Marriage Registrar which he at present holds in addition to his appointment as Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department. This concession, if it could be made, would be a just tribute to one who has rendered Government such long, zealous, and faithful service as Mr. Spencer has done. But I much fear that, apart from the anomaly of uniting in one person the character of a Government pensioner, and of an effective servant of Government, there are considerations which would appear to preclude Government from making the concession. The appointment of Marriage Registrar is made by Government under a Legislative Enactment, (Act V. of 1852), and great care should be taken that the requirements of the law are not lost sight of. Section XVIII. of the above quoted Act empowers Government to appoint as Marriage Registrar "any Covenanted or Uncovenanted servant." Whether a Government "pensioner" can in the eye of the law be considered a Government "servant" is a question which requires careful consideration. And again, Section III. of the same Act requires that Notices of Marriage should be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Registrar's office. The wording of the whole of Section III. read in connection with Section XVIII. would appear to indicate that the Registrar's office should be a public Government office. Mr. Spencer's future office would be a room in the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee's house of business, and whether a merchant's quarters can be regarded as coming within the requirements of Act V. of 1852 is another question which also requires careful consideration. I suggest these considerations, not with any desire to throw Mr. Spencer out of the appointment, for I am certain that that gentleman would himself wish to be assured that there is no legal objection to his continuing in the appointment if it were only to avoid future embarrassment similar to that which was occasioned to Government by their oversight of the requirements of the law in respect to the recent appointment of a Joint Judge at Tanna.

X. Y. Z.

BENGAL.

THE ex-King of Oude has complained, we are informed, that the reply he received from the Viceroy to his letter of congratulation on arrival in India was sent to him with the usual ceremony. No gold ornamented paper ; no *kimkhab* bag or *khureeta*, and the Persian language ignored. The agent was instructed, we hear, to tell his Majesty that Lord Canning had changed all that, and that the practice is now to write on the ordinary paper of correspondence, using the ordinary envelopes, &c., &c.—*Englishman, April* 5.

THE opinion pronounced by Lord Dalhousie to the effect that a treaty with Burmah was not worth the paper it was written on, would seem to hold good still. On reference to our Summary of Intelligence our readers will see that the King of Burmah has not only insulted Doctor Williams, the British Agent at Mandalay, but put a stop to the exploration of the Salween, an exploration of very great importance. We hear that Colonel Phayre has written a sharp remonstrance to his Majesty. Such a remonstrance cannot be too sharp, for the policy at Mandalay is evidently to shirk the treaty in every possible manner, more especially when it is sought to open up the resources of the country or attempt any improvement of the communication with China.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

We regret to learn that Lieutenant Maynard, while out on a sporting excursion, has met with a very serious accident ; that will, in all probability, necessitate his proceeding to England, and deprive the province of the services of a zealous and efficient police officer. While out shooting, he was thrown from his elephant ; and sustained fractures of three ribs and a wrist, and the dislocation of his collar bone. Mr. Burton is to relieve Mr. Maynard.—*Oudh Gazette, April* 6.

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

BY the following elaborate Treasury minute a special superannuation allowance has been granted to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., late Secretary to the General Post Office.

"Treasury Minute, dated March 11, 1864.

"Read letter from Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., dated the 29th February, stating that six months' absence having elapsed without any satisfactory results as regards the state of his health, he has now no course left but to resign his appointment as Secretary to the Post Office.

"Read also letter from the Postmaster-General, stating that Sir Rowland Hill has, in consequence of the state of his health, been compelled to retire from the public service and bearing his testimony to the eminent services which Sir Rowland Hill has rendered.

"The retirement of Sir Rowland Hill from the office of secretary to the Post-office would, if treated under the ordinary machinery of the Superannuation Act, afford to my lords the power of granting him no more than a pension of £566 13s 4d, or at the utmost £666 13s 4d, but it supplies, in the judgment of my lords, an occasion of peculiar fitness for calling into action the ninth or especial clause of the Superannuation Act, and thus, by a proceeding which marks their sense of his services, of drawing to those services the attention of Parliament.

"The period during which Sir Rowland Hill has held office, either by a temporary or a permanent appointment, is but little in excess of twenty years ; yet my lords have to regret that while he remains full as ever of ability, energy, and resources, and of disposition to expend them for the public good, the state of his health, the without doubt in great part to his indefatigable labours, compels him to solicit a retirement.

"It is not, however, by length of service that the merits and claims of such a man are to be measured. It is not even by any acknowledgment or reward which the executive government, in the exercise of the powers confided to it, can confer.

"The postal system, one of the most powerful organs which modern civilisation has placed at the command of Government, has, mainly under the auspices and by the agency of Sir Rowland Hill, been, within the last quarter of a century, not merely improved, but transformed. The letters transmitted have increased nearly nine-fold, and have been carried at what may be estimated as little more than one-ninth of the former charge. In numerous respects convenience has been consulted and provided for even more than cheapness.

"Upon the machinery for the transmission of letters there have been grafted other schemes, which, at a former period, would justly have been deemed visionary, for the transmission of books with other printed matter, and of money, and for receiving and storing the savings of the people.

"While these arduous duties have been undertaken, the condition of the persons employed in this vast department has been improved, and, could attention be adequately drawn to what lies beneath the surface, my lords are persuaded that the results of communications by letter which are now in action have produced for the mass of the population social and moral benefits which might well have thrown even these brilliant results into the shade.

"As respects purely fiscal interests, advantages so great as those which have been recited were, of course, not to be obtained without some effort or sacrifice. But the receipts on account of postal service, which on the first adoption of the change were reduced by above a million sterling, have now more than recovered themselves, and, if computed on the same basis as under the old system, the gross sum realised is about £3,870,000 instead of £2,346,000, and the net about £1,790,000 in lieu of £1,660,000 ; at the same time contraband in letters may be stated to have ceased, and instead of a stationary revenue, such as that derived from letters between 1815 and 1835, the State has one which is steadily and even rapidly progressive,

"My lords do not forget that it has been by the powerful agency of the railway system that these results have been rendered practicable. Neither do they enter into the question, as foreign to the occasion, but honour may be due to those who, before development of the plan of Sir Rowland Hill, urged the adoption of the penny postage. Nor are they insensible to the fact that the co-operation of many able public servants has been essential to the work performed. But after all justice has been done to others, Sir Rowland Hill is beyond doubt the person to whom it was given to surmount every kind of obstacle, and to bring what had been theoretical matter of speculation into the world of practice, without whom the country would not have enjoyed the boon, or would only have enjoyed it at a later date, and to whom, accordingly, its enjoyment may justly be decmed due.

"Nor is it in this country alone that are to be perceived the happy fruits of his labours ; the recognition of his plans has spread with a rapidity to be accounted for only by their excellence, from land to land, and truly may how be said to have met with acceptance throughout the civilised world.

"Under these circumstances it may justly be averred that my lords are dealing on the present occasion with the case not merely as a meritorious public servant, but of a benefactor of his race ; and that his fitting reward is to be found not in this or that amount of pension but in the grateful recollection of his country.

"But my lords discharge the portion of duty which belongs to them with cordial satisfaction in awarding to Sir Rowland Hill for life, his full salary of £2,000 per annum.

"Let a copy of this minute be laid before Parliament.

"Transmit copy to the Postmaster-General, with a request that it may be communicated to Sir Rowland Hill.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO THE 18TH MARCH.

THE "TEN YEARS" MEN IN THE ARMY.

Mr. D. Damer [March 14] asked the Under-Secretary of State for War if, in consequence of the term of service of so many "ten years" men in the army expiring in 1864-5, the Government was prepared with any proposition by which they might secure the services of these old soldiers for a further period of 11 years, or through them, making a sort of reserve in addition to the pensioners?

The Marquis of Harrington said that no doubt a great number of men who had been enlisted for 10 years on the breaking out of the Crimean war would now be entitled to their discharge, but he believed that the number was greatly exaggerated in the public estimation. Measures, however were in contemplation to induce as many as possible to remain, and when they were matured he would have great pleasure in explaining them to the House.

ENGLISH SOVEREIGN IN INDIA.

Mr. Vansittart [March 14] asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in seeking to introduce the English sovereign into India, he contemplated ordering the collectors and other revenue officers to receive the sovereign as a 10 rupee piece, taking the chance of being able to issue it at the same rate ; and whether he intended to pay the interest and principal of the public debt in sovereigns at 10 rup

Standing at the junction of the Loxley and the Rivelin are only a few scattered houses, the walls and windows burst in by the flood, standing to mark the site of the once populous village. The enormous volume of water debouching from the gorge at the foot of Loxley valley seems to have divided itself into two streams, which swept with resistless force over the hamlets of Malin-bridge and Hillsborough. The bridges that formerly crossed the stream have been swept away to their foundation stones, and the districts which the streams divide were separated by a rushing torrent of water.

SHEFFIELD.

The first alarm was given in Sheffield at about a quarter past 12, and soon afterwards some of the most populous thoroughfares of the town were flooded with six or even eight feet of water. At 2 o'clock the height and force of the current had greatly abated. There was still a great volume of water, and the roar with which it rushed along was like that of an express train in a cutting. On Lady's bridge a great number of people were standing looking over the parapets on the fearful heaps of timber, mixed with straw and other debris which the flood had piled up against the mason work of the bridge. The immense quantity of rafters, flooring joists, planks, and miscellaneous articles heaped to within a few feet of the top of the bridge told a portentous story of buildings destroyed, and melancholy were the forebodings of those who looked upon the ruin. There seemed wood enough to build a village. But bad as were the fears of those who looked upon the evidences of disaster, none knew how dreadful was the reality, and the majority had not the most distant idea of the loss of life that had occurred. At the police-station was a crowd of poor, ill-dressed people who had been flooded out of their dwellings, and who were glad to spend the night crouching round the fire; and in the streets were several people moving about hastily with torches which they had improvised. But, beyond the sight of wet people and wet street, and beyond the roar of the river, and those as yet unexplained heaps of timber about the bridge, there was nothing known among the crowd of the loss of life, and the spectators hoped that the mass of wood might prove to be nothing but the contractor's plant, increased by rubbish swept from off the banks of the river. The Lady's-bridge trembled under the assault of the timber that came down upon it with the force of so many battering rams, and as the arches became choked with the labyrinth of rubbish beneath down, the water rose in a few minutes to the level of the bridge. As day dawned it was seen that the water had flowed over the parapet of the Blonkbridge, and in its rush had swept away a portion of the wall running between the bridge and the Adelphi Theatre, turning over large stones weighing several hundredweights. After crossing the road the water had made an opening in the wall bounding the Cattle-Market, carrying away a large portion of the shed, and covering the market ground to the depth of several feet. Bad, however, as all this was, a view of the Wicker as seen from the viaduct created still greater astonishment. At the height of the inundation the Wicker must have been one immense river capable of floating a ship of the Warrior class. The cause ways and carriage way resembled the furrowed sands of the sea as seen after a heavy storm. Gas lamps lay on the pavements, and one of the arches of the viaduct was all but stopped as a thoroughfare by a large ash tree, root and all, no doubt from up several miles away and brought on the surface of the water until arrested by the arch. Passing the arches the water still poured, and flooded the Midland Railway station where four drowned women were found. Just at the entrance of the station a fine heifer was found dead. Glancing down the Wicker it was seen that on one side many of the shop windows and doors had been forced in and broken by the weight of water, and on all hands people were wearing out the sand and mud which the water had left. Goods of great value stored in the cellars were all destroyed, or rendered valueless.

At Neepsend one part of a large factory was cut away as clean as if it had been sawn down close by the partition wall. A little further on is a row of houses with their fronts removed, and the honeycombed arrangements of the rooms fully exposed to view. Near these transverse sections or interiors of houses are numerous gardens, in which there is now no sign of vegetation, but a tangle of torn shrubs, and the ruffled and tangled appearance of these gardens is as odd as that of the unswept floor of a hair-seating manufactory. The neighbourhood is of red brick, and the height of the dark water-mark on these houses argues not only a fearful destruction of property, but a not less fearful destruction of life. The flood came upon this low-lying neighbourhood like a thief in the night, and the water-mark shows that some of the houses had been submerged nearly to the roof, some had been filled up to the level of the second story, and in others, which stand a little higher, the water-mark was about shoulder height.

At Hillfoot the wooden bridge had disappeared—completely carried away by the first rush of water, and with a noise that startled the sleepers around, who sprang from their beds with alarm. The view from their windows did not tend to reassure them, for the flood was all around, boiling and seething along, filling the houses, rushing up the stairs, floating the beds and furniture. The screams and cries for help were heartrending. The bridge over the goit was swept away. At Philadelphia corn-mill, which stands close to the water's edge, a number of horses were drowned in their stables, pigs in their sties, and fowls on their roost. On Bacon's island a low-lying piece of ground between the goit and the river, the only access to which is now the narrow plank of the shuttle frame, trees, hedges, and walls were levelled with the ground. At Kelham rollingmill the men were compelled to escape by the roof, and in so doing managed by some means to set it on fire. Almost before the streets were passable persons sallied from their houses, and the evil news spread quickly. The streets of the town were thronged with persons hurrying to different parts, anxions to inquire into the fate of friends dwelling near the level of the river. Several bodies recovered were partially dressed, and entirely naked, their clothing having been literally torn from their bodies by the violence of the stream.

The cast-iron bridge leading from the Crofts to Nursery-street was entirely demolished, not a vestige remaining. The extreme force of the current at this point may be judged from the fact that before reaching the iron bridge the current would have been considerably weakened by first coming in contact with the Corporation-bridge. But in spite of everything, buttresses, railing, and pavement were all swept away like mere timber, and carrid to an enormous distance down the river. The water dashed over the wall on the Nursery-street side, actually tearing along with it the stout iron railings and the stones in which they were set. Large masses were driven across the street a distance of eight yards, while others were broken into fragments and several gas-lamps thrown down. The entire front of the Manchester Railway Hotel was broken in. Several low buildings on the water's edge near the Nursery corn-mill, were swept entirely away, and a number of horses, pigs, &c., with them.

THE DEAD.

The loss of life has been fearful. 200 bodies have been recovered, but the missing number, according to the return made to the authorities, is 258, consequently there are 58 bodies which have been washed down the stream.

Those identified in the wards of the workhouse include males and females of every age, from children of 14 days old to men of nearly 80. Almost one-half are persons between the ages of 20 and 40—adults in the prime of life, whom it may be fairly presumed possessed physical attributes of strength and courage sufficient to have saved themselves if any merely human means were of avail against the tremendous catastrophe which came upon them.

Nothing, however, but providential accident seems to have averted the fearful fate from the occupants of all the houses which the flood reached. A few who by terror or instinct climbed to the roofs of the submerged houses were thus saved, many who no doubt succeeded in gaining such temporary asylums were afterwards drowned as the increasing might of the waters swept walls and all before it.

There were instances of almost miraculous preservation from flood, but none of escape from those who were caught in its tremendous rush. For those once in the flood there was no hope. They were whirled away in what for the time was the cataract which whelmed old and young in one fearful death, and tall powerful men and unweaned children have been lying side by side in the wards devoted to the reception of the dead at the Sheffield Union. In those cases in which the friends are too poor to undertake the interment at all, the guardians have arranged to inter at the cost of the union, giving notice to the friends of the time, that they might have the opportunity of being present. Persons taking charge of deceased friends were left to choose their own burial grounds. The remainder were buried by the guardians at the General-Cemetery, the bodies not being interred in one particular part of the cemetery, but in separate graves in different parts according to circumstances, the interments being conducted with all the decencies and solemnity of private burials.

Nothing could have exceeded the promptitude and energy with which the Mayor, the chief-constable and the local authorities of Sheffield met the emergency.

Prompt orders were given by the guardians of the poor to the relieving officers of the Sheffield and Ecclesall unions to afford all needful aid regardless of the law of settlement, of the rules of central authority—indeed, of everything but the actual wants of the applicants. The guardians also provided for the washing of the bodies as they arrived, the decent arrangement of them on beds of straw, and the labelling of them as they were indentified. To persons who were in a position to inter their deceased relatives the bodies have been given up as soon as they were claimed, the guardians lending coffins for their removal. Some, who could ill afford the expenses, have been most desirous to save their friends, and such persons the guardians assisted by the payment of fees, and an allowance for coffins.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

On Tuesday, March 15, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Sheffield, called by the Mayor was held at the Town-hall. Earl Fitzwilliam and Lord Wharncliffe both attended, and the platform was crowded by most of the influential manufacturers of the town. Earl Fitzwilliam, who seemed to be deeply affected moved a resolution to the effect that the fearful inundation which had caused such an awful loss of life and immense destruction of property, and which had necessarily occasioned the most wide-spread misery and desolation, called on the inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood, as well as on all who sympathised with the sufferers, for an immediate subscription to alleviate as far as possible, and at once, the distress which had been occasioned. After moving the resolution, the noble earl requested of the mayor permission to contribute to the local subscription the sum of £1000. Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Dunn, and the Rev. Dr. Sale also addressed the meeting, and before the close, subscriptions to the amount of £4970 were announced, making in addition to those received the preceding day considerably more than £10,000. A local committee, with the mayor as treasurer was formed, and instructions were given to proper officers to go round and inquire into the extent of the losses of those who had been driven out of their homes by the deluge.

The Lord Mayor of London, also, in compliance with a wish of several gentlemen in the City, has undertaken to receive contribution towards the relief of the sufferers by this distressing calamity.

The Prince of Wales through Mr. Roebuck, M. P., forwarded a telegraphic message to Sheffield, expressing the heartfelt sympathy of his royal highness with the sufferers by the destructive inundation of March 11, and announcing his intention to head the subscription list raising for their relief.

THE LEVEE.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, by command of the Queen, held a levee on March 12 at St. James's-palace on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his royal highness at this court are to be considered, by the Queen's pleasure, as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived from Marlborough house about 2 o'clock and was received by the great officers of State to the Queen's household.

Among the presentations to the Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, were the following :—

Dr. Archer, Surgeon-Major in her Majesty's Indian Army, by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Felix Bendinyfeld, Colonial Secretary, Mauritius, on his return to England, by Viscount Sydney.

Major-General Bell, C. B., on being appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Major H. Bleazmire, H.M.'s 104th Foot, by the Adjutant-General, on return from India.

Captain W. H. Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps, by Sir C. Wood.

Major A. H. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major-General M. Carthew, Madras Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major-General W. R. Corfield, Bengal Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain James Currie, her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, by Sir C. Wood.

Mr. John Dalziel, Ceylon Civil Service, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Archdeacon Dealtry, of Madras, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major J, Seymour Dunbar, her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps, by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

Captain C. W. Finch, Royal Bombay Engineers, by the Secretary of State for India, on promotion and return from India.

Captain A. U. H. Finch, Royal Bombay Engineers, on promotion and return from India, by the Secretary of State from India.

Surgeon C. Finch, Bengal Retired List, by the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. James Gibbs, her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, G.C.B.

Major O. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, by the Secretary of State for India.

Captain C. T. Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps, by Sir Charles Wood.

Major J. B. Lind, Bengal Staff Corps, on promotion, by Sir J. P. Davis, Bart.

Captain Arthur Lynch, Madras Army, by his brother Captain Lynch, C.B., Indian Navy.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. MacLeod, Bombay Staff Corps, on promotion and return from India, by the Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Manson, Bombay Army, by the Secretary of State for India.

Major Henry Rammell, Madras Staff Corps, by Sir Charles Wood.

Captain A. Stewart, Royal Artillery, on return from India, by Colonel H. L. Gardiner.

Captain William R. Tucker, Royal Engineers, on return from India, by Colonel Frederick E. Chapman, C. B., Deputy-Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers.

Sir Charles Wood has received and presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales an address of congratulation from the Mohammedan community of Calcutta, upon their royal highnesses marriage.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Surgeon A. White, Bengal Medical Service, has been permitted to retire.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. A. Y. Sinclair .....Bombay 26th N. I.
Second Capt. F. C. Mytton... ,, Engineers

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. J. T. Newall.....By. Staff Corps 6 mo.
Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson... ,, 2nd Cavalry 6 ,,
Capt. C. B. La Touche ..... ,, 17th N. I. 6 ,,

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Major W. R. Lambert .....Bombay Staff Corps.
Capt. C. E. Naylor..... ,, ,,
Capt. G. M. Farquharson... ,, 20th N. I.
Assist.-Surgeon H. Taylor.. ,,

THE ARMY.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESTY'S ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 8.

2nd Regiment of Life Guards.—Major and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Marshall to be Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel George Howard Vyse, who retires; Captain Roger Palmer to be Major and Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Marshall; Lieutenant Lambert Houlton Ward to be Captain by purchase, vice Palmer; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald Gabbett to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ward; Lord Albert Leveson Gower to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant by purchase, vice Henry Montagu Hozier, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Edward Barden to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Richard Francis Chaplain, who retires; Alexander Hargreaves Brown, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Edward Barden.

1st Dragoons.—Acting Veterinary-Surgeon Thomas James Richardson to be Veterinary-Surgeon, vice Evander Chambers, placed upon half-pay.

3rd Hussars.—William Wood Clarke, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Charles Stephen Walker, promoted.

16th Lancers.—James Colean Kennedy, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Alexander Baring Bingham, promoted.

17th Lancers.—Gentleman Cadet Henry Wilson Shean Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Robert Blair, who retires.

Royal Artillery.—Colonel Alexander Tulloh, C.B., from the Supernumerary List, to be Colonel, vice Francis Dick, retired upon full pay.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Rogers Stevenson Beatson to be Colonel, vice Lloyd, retired on full pay; Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Wolstenholme Ward, on the Seconded List, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain and Brevet-Colonel Frstace Fane Crozier, C.B., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet-Colonel Beatson; Second Captain Willoughby Digby Marsh to be Captain, vice Brevet-Colonel Bouchier, C.B.; Lieutenant John Garnier to be Second Captain, vice Marsh; Gentleman Cadet Henry Phipps Constantine Dillon, from the Royal Military Academy, to be Lieutenant, with temporary rank, vice Garnier.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieutenant and Captain Edward Henry Clive to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel by purchase, vice Brevet-Colonel Thomas Sydenham Conway, C.B., who retires upon half pay; Ensign and Lieutenant Alexander Louis Ricardo to be Lieutenant and Captain by purchase, vice Clive; Frederic Hambleton Custance, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ricardo.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Ensign Luke Frederic Scott to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Herbert Small Lawrin, who retires; Gentleman Cadet John Williams Hughes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Scott.

7th Foot.—Captain George Augustus Eliott, from the 25th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hope, who exchanges.

12th Foot.—Ensign Henry Duppa Alfred Cuthbill to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Lewis Murphy, killed in action; Ensign Charles Henry Gardner to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cuthbill, whose promotion by purchase on the 22nd of December, 1863, has been cancelled; Ensign Fanlconer Morgan, from the 102nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gardner.

14th Foot.—Major William Cosmo Trevor to be Lieutenan-Colonel without purchase, vice Brevet Colonel Charles Wilson Ainslie, died of wounds; Captain William Hanbury Hawley to be Major without purchase, vice Trevor; Captain Charles Edward Grogan to be Major without purchase, vice Edward John Holworthy, drowned; Lieutenant Alexander Gordon to be Captain without purchase, vice John Shaw Phelps, died of wounds; Lieutenant Peter Barlow to be Captain without purchase, vice Hawley; Lieutenant John Glancy to be Captain without purchase, vice Grogan; Ensign Denis Creach to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Gordon; Ensign Cecil Thomas M'Mahon to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Barlow; Ensign William Thornhill Blois to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Glancy; Gentleman Cadet Brook Taylor Ottley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Creagh; Gentleman Cadet Arthur Walter Noyes, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice M'Mahon; Gentleman Cadet George Howard Moor-Lane, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Blois.

16th Foot.—Major Thomas Tydd, from 76th Foot, to be Major, vice de Winton, who exchanges.

25th Foot.—Captain Charles Errol Hope, from the 7th Foot, to be Captain, vice Elliott, who exchanges.

29th Foot.—Lieutenant Martin Charles Selwyn Tupper to be Captain by purchase, vice John Robert Grimston, who retires; Ensign Douglas Drummond Dick to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Tupper; Gentleman Cadet William Evans, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Dick.

30th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Neil Bannatyne, from the Royal Military College to be Ensign without purchase, vice Alexander Webster M'Kenzie promoted in 100th Foot.

31st Foot.—Captain and Brevet-Major Lachlan Forbes, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain, vice Harcourt, who exchanges.

51st Foot.—Captain John S. Chandos Harcourt, from the 31st Foot, to be Captain, vice Forbes, who exchanges.

76th Foot.—Major Charles Lorenzo De Minton, from the 16th Foot, to be Major, vice Tydd, who exchanges.

87th Foot.—Ensign Archibald Neil Campbell, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Robert Atkin Hickson, who retires; Gentleman Cadet Hyacinth Daily Devereux, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase vice Campbell.

90th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet James Mandeville Wood Von Bevenbourit, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice William Stewart Hamilton, promoted.

100th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Gatey, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Albert Grant Dunn, deceased.

102nd Foot.—Gentleman Cadet William Gatey, from the from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Faulconer Morgan, transfered to the 12th Foot.

105th Foot Major William Gordon Stoll to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain Christopher Walls Lethbridge to be Major, vice Stoll; Lieutenant Henry Beckley to be Captain, vice Lethbridge; Ensign Edward Daniel Way to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Flord Page, who retires; Ensign John William Parrell to be Lieutenant, vice Way, whose promotion on the 31st of October, 1862 has been cancelled; Ensign Henry William Aylmer Willins to be Lieutenant, vice Darvill, whose promotion on the 4th December, 1863, has been cancelled; Ensign John Edwards Whitehead to be Lieutenant, vice Beckley; Gentleman Cadet George Hay Dade, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Willins; Gentleman Cadet John Louis Margary, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign vice Whitehead; Lieutenant Francis John Stuart Hay Newton to be Adjutant, vice Boycott, promoted.

4th Regiment of Foot.—The promotion of Ensign Edgar Monsell Boycott to be Lieutenancy to bear date January 22, 1863, and to be in succession to Lieutenant Richard Boyce, retired; the promotion of Ensign Charles Frederick Hooper to a Lieutenancy to bear date January 8, 1864, and to be in succession to Lieutenant Charles Edward Billing, promoted.

7th Foot.—Lieutenant Gwynne Orton Lewis to be Captain by purchase, vice Musgrave Watson, who retires; Ensign Rowland Hill to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lewis; William Wolfe Rynd, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Hill.

13th Foot.—Ensign Robert Warren to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Charles Edwards Palmer, seconded on appointment as Instructor in Military Surveying at the Royal Military College.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant William Thornhill Blois to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Alexander Gordon promoted.

35th Foot.—Lieutenant William Poste to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Thomas Lloyd, promoted.

38th Foot.—Lieutenant Alfred Stokes to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Robert Johnson Stansfeld, promoted.

67th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ensign Pearson is Charles, not "Christian," as stated in the 'Gazette' of March 1, 1864.

98th Foot.—Lieutenant John Trenchard Tennant to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Lord Edward Cavendish, who resigns that appointment.

5th West India Regiment.—Ensign Thomas England to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Albert Sharpe, deceased.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Henry Ellice, C.B., half-pay, late 24th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in Great Britain, while in command of a brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Frederick Paul Haines, half-pay, late 8th Foot, to have the temporary rank of Brigadier-General in Ireland, while in command of a brigade.

Captain and Brevet-Major Charles Ferdinand Harvey, retired, full-pay, late Staff Officer of Pensions, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Second-Captain Peter Henry Scratchley, Royal Engineers, to be Major.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualified service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of October, 1858, to be Colonels :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Dawson Plunkett, 1st Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Francis Hobbs, 6th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.

Second Captain and Brevet Major Robert Miller Mundy half-pay Royal Artillery, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, under the conditions of the Horse Guards' Circular Memorandum of the 15th of February, 1861.

INDIA-OFFICE, MARCH 14.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned promotions and alterations of rank among the officer of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Lieutenant Arthur Robert Wilson. Dec. 20, 1863.

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATES.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
March 3	Barbara	Wilson	Liverpool.
,, 6	Isaac Newton	Lewis	Do.
,, 6	Magdalen	Andrews	Do.
,, 6	City of Brussels	Stobo	Do.
,, 9	Salsette	Dawson	Do.
,, 14	Aaron Brown	Rogers	Do.
,, 16	Inkerman	Grant	Queenstown.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATES.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
March 2	Lancastrian	Donaldson	Liverpool.
,, 9	Nagasaki	Campbell	Liverpool.
,, 9	City of Edinburgh	Soden	Clyde.
,, 10	Sir J. Family	Wilson	London.
,, 10	Lydia Williams	Carr	Sunderland.
,, 15	Europa	Jewson	London.

INTELLIGENCE.—The ship *Antipodes*, Captain Rogers, from London to Bombay, put into Falmouth on the 11th March, with loss of bulwarks, stanchions, and boat, with long-boat stove in.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The *Fleur de Lis*, from Bombay January 25, lat. 24 S., long 36 W.; *Hewhill*, for Bombay January 25, lat. 6 N., long. 25 W.; *Martaban*, Glasgow to Bombay, Jan. 9, lat. 29.40 S. long 23.8 W.; *Thunderbolt*, London to Bombay, Jan. 24, lat. 3.50 N. long. 21.7 W., *British Empire*, Liverpool to Bombay, Jan. 18, lat. 6 N., long. 23 W.; and the *Willing Lass*, Bombay to Liverpool, Feb. 10, lat. 29.30 N., long 42.40 W.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 13TH.

Alston, Lieut. G. F., Royal Artillery, on leave from Kirkee.
Browne, Lieut. T., Royal Engineers, on leave, from Cohat.
Haste, Captain W. D., 6th Punjab Infantry, on leave, from Bannoo.
Bonham, Captain F., 71st H.L.I., on leave, from Peshawur.
Barker, Assistant Surgeon, J. B., Staff, to join, from England.
Shave, Assistant Surgeon, J. A., Staff, on duty, from England.
Pilkington, Lieut., J. H., 94th Regiment, on sick leave, from Mauritius.
Spooner, Lieut. W. H., 90th Light Infantry, on leave, from Mecan Meer.
Robertson, Lieut. Colonel A., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Mooltan.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Brown, Lieutenant, 17th Lancers, on leave, from —
Deare, Lieutenant, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hall, Assistant Surgeon, 103rd Regiment, on duty, from Mecan Meer.
Clarke, Captain, 72nd Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Cowper, Captain, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Morgan, Lieutenant, J. M., Royal Engineers, to join, from England.
Levert, Ensign, A. 56th Regiment, to join, from England.
Thackeray, Lieutenant, C., 28th Regiment, on leave from Asseegnhur.
Wilson, Captain, W., Rifles, on leave, from Jacobabad.
Tasker, Captain, J., Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Cuffe, Assistant Surgeon, C. M., Staff, to join, from England.
Barker, Lieutenant, F., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Antis, Lieutenant, W. F. D. H., Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Faulkner, Lieutenant, H., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Gale, Lieutenant, W., H. I. Cavalry, on leave, from England.
Beckley, Lieutenant, J., on leave, from England.
Grant, Major P. I. I., 7th Fusiliers, to join, from England
Greene, Assistant Surgeon, H. R. Staff, on duty, from England.
Collier, Assistant Surgeon, H. C., Staff, on duty, from England.
Bigsley, Lieut. G., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Woolwich.
Slade, Major, H. D., Assistant Adjutant General, on privilege leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13TH.

Annesley, Major, J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Tannah.
Robertson, Lieut. A., Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.
Cornwall, Captain, Major of Brigade, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel, C. Royal Engineers, on sick certificate, to England.
Tasker, Captain J., Royal Horse Artillery, on Private Affairs, to England.
Andron, Lieut. E. B., H. M.'s 95th Regiment, on sick certificate, to England.
Faulkner, Lieut. H., 17th Lancers, on leave, to Caimbatore.
Kemynd, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Gogo.
Bacon, Major, Staff, on Medical certificate, to England.
Davison, Major, Staff, to join, to Poona.
Slade, Major, H. D., Assistant Adjutant General, on Medical certificate, to Neilgherries.
Forbes, Lieut. J. F., Sind Horse, on medical certificate to England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
13	King of Italy	Browne	Liverpool Nov. 24.
	Chepping	Lambert	Aden March 27.
	Tapte (s)	Ellis	Surat April 12.
	Telegraph (s)	Winckler	Surat April 12.
	Kate Gregory	Walker	Calcutta Feb. 25.
	South Carolina	Shapcott	Liverpool Nov. 2.

DEPARTURES.

APR.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
13	Coringa (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Admiralty (s)	Thompson	Liverpool.
	Esmeralda	York	Calcutta.
	Lutchmy Persad	Nacoda	Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. Rajel, and 146 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Mr. H. M. Evans; Mr. Hormusjee Byramjee; and 191 natives.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, G. Hyde, bound to Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, C. Eastly, bound to China &c.

The Ship *Belgravia*, R. Panticost, bound to Liverpool.

The Ship *Lady Amherst*, for Zanzibar began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ..... { Cotton...£2 12s. 6d. to £3 3s. 0s. per ton. Seeds ...£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
London ..... { Cotton ...£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d. ,, Seeds ...£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
To China .....
To Clyde ..... } No offers.
To Hull .....
To Calcutta and back ... Rs. 17 to 18

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½ to 99¾
Madras	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend		Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.			
Agra Bank	500	5	pr. ct.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8	do.	170 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....		15 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....		18 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6	do.	66 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6	do.	114 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5	do.	120 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10	do.	202 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	120	.....		88 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8	do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½	do.	131 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....		32½ pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½	do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.				
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800	per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	7,200	300	do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575	do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350	do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited				
One whole Share comprising				Rs. 44,000 pr. share.
1 A Share	6,000	430		
1 B Share	6,000	170		
4 C Shares	6,000	.....		
2 Press Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....		Rs. 27,000 pm.
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150	do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Bombay Press	1,200	.....		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....		
RAILWAY COS.				
G. I. P. Railway Co.				[nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0		pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New Issue	130.14.5	2½	do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½	do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.				
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500	per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....		Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....		Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140	Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....		Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½	per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10	do.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000		Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....		Rs. 45 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....		Rs. 4,700 nol.
Company	1,000	.....		Rs. 100 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....		Rs. 140 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....		Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	.....		Rs. 455 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....		2 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	.....		200 p. ct. noml.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	...	98
,, Loan 1835-36	...	95¼
,, Loan 1842-43	...	
,, Loan 1854-55	...	
New Five per Cents. Loan	...	104½ to 105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	...	113½ to 113¾

PRICES CURRENT (13th April 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Dholleras, and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 585 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
New Oomravutee	,, 535 to 535
Old Dharwar Sawgined	,, 530 to 535
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 515 to 520
New Veeravul	,, 525 to 527
New Khandeish	,, 520 to 525
New Persiclee	,, 528 to 530
New Accote	,, 555 to 560
New Mangalore	,, 530 to 535
New Hinghungaut	,, 625 to 630

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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